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THE "LANCET," Vol. 2, xvii., contained, from the pen of Dr. GOLDING BIRD, A.M., F.R.S., F.L.S., an article on Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains, of which the following is an extract:—"The ingenious Galvanic "Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted "so much attention that an account of its "value may prove interesting. Shocks are "not required to develope physiological "phenomena or therapeutical effects, as the "laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall "have long since proved; and it is only to "the mild continuous voltaic currents that "we can look for a vast development of "therapeutical influence."

THE "MATERIA MEDICA," 4th Ed., page 53, by Dr. I. PEREIRA, F.R.S., F.L.S., contains the following extract:—"The "application of the voltaic circuit has "been largely prescribed, and has become "a popular remedy in the form of Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains. They should "be worn so as to encircle the part affected "in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. "They are regarded by practitioners as a "valuable and convenient means of applying "the continuous voltaic current."

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LONDON THEATRES, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—This Evening, at 8, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Madame Adelaide Ristori.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening, at 8, ODETTE.

ADELPHI. — This Evening, at 8, RICHELIEU. Mr. Edwin Booth. FOOL'S REVENGE, Monday next.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.0, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Henry Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, THE ROMANY RYE. At 7.30, A PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—This Evening, at 8.30, THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS. At 9.0 BILLEE TAYLOR.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Every Evening THE VICAR OF BRAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, MOTHS. At 8, LOCKED OUT.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8.10, THE MASCOTTE. Preceded, at 7.30, by TWO TO ONE.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, THE COLONEL.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—This Evening at 8.15, MONEY.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, THE PARVENU. At 8, MY LITTLE GIRL.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, CUPID IN CAMP. At 8.45, THE WEDDING MARCH.

TOOLE'S THEATRE (late Folly).—This Evening, at 7.30, DEAF AS A POST. At 8, ROUGH AND READY. Conclude with ROBERT MACAIRE.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

AVENUE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.15, MANTEAUX NOIRS. At 7.15, Operetta in one act, THE SLEEPING QUEEN.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, BOCCACCIO. At 7.15, THE FAST COACH.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, BABIL AND BIJOU.

SURREY THEATRE.—This Evening at 7.30, MEN AND WOMEN.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—DAILY.—Orchestral Concerts (Conductor Mr. August Manns). Organ (Mr. A. J. Eyre). Dr. Lynn's Magical Entertainment. Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission one shilling). Skating Rink. Electric Railway now open on Second Terrace, &c., &c.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Parisians celebrated the National *Fête* last Friday by a review of twenty-five thousand soldiers of all arms in the Bois de Boulogne. The weather was most propitious. In the afternoon six balloons ascended from various parts of the city; and at night many of the public buildings and streets were illuminated.

The Chamber had before it on Monday a Bill for the reorganisation of Tunis. Objection was made to it that this was but annexation disguised. The Government proposals were, however, carried, on a division, by 352 to 87.

In Tuesday's sitting of the French Chamber of Deputies, after a speech had been delivered by M. Lockroy blaming the conduct of the Cabinet in the Egyptian question, and M. Charmes had spoken in favour of the English alliance:—"M. de Freycinet, President of the Ministry, ascended the tribune to reply on behalf of the Government. He reviewed the history of the Egyptian crisis, the germ of which lay in the institutions and administrative practices of the country, which were full of abuses. He recognised the existence in Egypt of aspirations which must be taken into account, of a nascent nationality for which Europe must show solicitude. It was necessary to restore order, but at the same time to see whether the institutions of the country ought not to be modified. M. de Freycinet considered that armed intervention, which a few weeks ago would not have been justified, had become imperative since the occurrences at Alexandria, in which French subjects had been molested and massacred. The Minister added:—"This state of things constitutes for us a right of intervention. We have grievances to redress, and find ourselves in presence of a Government which makes no reparation. In the present situation of affairs, however, a prudent Government must endeavour to act with Europe, so as not to have to act against her. We should do that if necessary, if the honour of France required it. The English alliance has never been shaken, but the French Government wished simultaneously to appeal to the European concert. England took the initiative of the policy of having recourse to the European concert, and the French Government at once acceded to a step which it approveed. It was always understood that if coercive measures should become necessary an appeal should be made to the European *entente*. All that concerns Egypt brings us into contact with the Eastern Question, and each time that an attempt has been made to solve an Eastern difficulty without the concurrence of Europe a great war has ensued. In calling together the Conference an act of prudence and patriotism was performed. If Turkey accepts the task of intervention, we shall watch over the way it is carried out. Turkish troops will intervene under the authority of the Khedive, and without entering into the internal affairs of Egypt. If Turkey refuses the task, we shall probably receive a mandate from Europe to intervene; but we shall only accept it on condition of its being well defined. The Suez Canal cannot cease to be free, and France must be one of the Powers who have to defend it. But even as regards the Suez Canal, the French Government desire to have the question submitted to the Conference, while at the same time reserving their liberty of action. An understanding in this sense was concluded on Monday with the English Cabinet. The English alliance and European concert have been the points kept in view throughout by France; and the Government, in acting in this way, consider that they have deserved well of their country."

M. Delafosse, of the Right, said that he would not vote for the credits asked for, because he blamed the policy pursued by the Cabinet.

M. Gambetta, who spoke next, approved the course adopted by M. de Freycinet in adhering to the alliance with England, but asked the Government to give explanations with regard to the course of action they would pursue in various eventualities. After expressing his opinion that the credits demanded were insufficient for the purpose, M. Gambetta proceeded to censure the Cabinet for having accepted the idea of Turkish intervention, which he considered a dangerous arrangement He asked if it was possible to guarantee that the Turkish troops would not enter into collusion with the Egyptian insurgents, and concluded by stating that he and his friends would vote for the grant in order to rescue Egypt from Mussulman fanaticism.

It is stated by a Paris correspondent that M. de Freycinet has expressed to Lord Lyons his regret at the action of the British fleet, as being unnecessarily hasty. It was reported in Paris on Thursday that a Turkish squadron had sailed from Constantinople for Egypt.

At a Cabinet meeting on Thursday it was decided that an explanation of Wednesday's vote should be asked for in the Chamber, and that if it were shown that the vote of Wednesday was not intended to be one of distrust, the Cabinet would not retire; otherwise their resignation would be maintained.

M. Renan's book on Ecclesiastes has been placed on the Index.

M. Gambetta's mother died on Wednesday morning, at her daughter's house, St. Mandé. It would be difficult, indeed, says the *Times'* correspondent, to speak of the deceased at much length. She was one of the women fortunate enough to have no history; but she must not be taken to have been a nonentity. She had undoubtedly an intelligence beyond the modest sphere in which her destiny was confined. She was the first to detect the signs of the gifts of conception, sagacity, and eloquence which her son was to display, and the most ready to make every sacrifice for the purpose of giving scope to those capacities. But for her energy and force of character, M. Gambetta could not have been saved from the petty struggles of provincial life; and men of all opinions must acknowledge that the world would have been a loser. A man may commit blunders, he may at times be restless, he may at others disappoint expectation; he may, in short, fail to realise all that circumstances demand. But when he has appeared to a vanquished nation as a supreme hope, when he has revived courage and rekindled the spirit of sacrifice, when he has converted despair into resistance and resignation into manliness, nobody can refuse to number him among the men who reflect honour on their age. M. Gambetta has been all this; and a prolonged peace is not so certain that he may not be it again, for, despite all the reproaches to which he may be liable, he has one great quality, which cannot be disputed—a warm and almost blind patriotism, which assuredly would flinch from no effort or sacrifice.

ITALY.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Rome, in a telegram says:—

The Pope, seeing that matters in Ireland are going as badly as ever, despite his directions to the Bishops, and through them to their flocks, to cause the law to be respected, has anew instructed Cardinal M'Cabe to make suggestions more efficacious than those already made for the amelioration of this state of things. There is an innocence about this which is calculated to provoke a smile in those who have a somewhat more practical knowledge of the state of the case than has his Holiness. One, however, of the observations addressed to Cardinal M'Cabe by the Vatican (as I learn thence) is singular; and one would like to have an answer to it, or a contradiction of the fact alleged. "How is it," the Holy Father asks of Cardinal M'Cabe, "that agrarian crime is very far worse in those districts in which the clergy support the Government than it is in those dioceses where Bishop and clergy combat in favour of the League?" Why, indeed? The Pope, I am told, has attached special importance to the reply expected to this question.

RUSSIA.—The following is an account of a sad accident which occurred last Saturday, at Peterhoff:—The Emperor was out walking in the Park, and for some reason or other became interested in the operations of several workmen, or gardeners, who were at work at some distance off. His Majesty appears to have beckoned to one of the workmen to come up to him, intending to speak to the man, and perhaps, ask some questions. The workman noticed the sign, threw down his tools, and ran towards the Emperor. When only a step or two from His Majesty's person he fell dead at the Czar's feet, shot by a sentinel close at hand who had not seen the Emperor call the man, and who had imperative orders to fire on any strangers approaching the Emperor. His Majesty, it is said, helped to lift up the body and showed the bitterest grief. The wife and family of the unfortunate man are to be thoroughly cared for.

AMERICA.—Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President Lincoln, died at Springfield, Illinois, on Sunday night, of paralysis, after a protracted illness.

President Barrois, of Guatemala, arrived at Washington on Wednesday, and made a ceremonial visit to President Arthur on Thursday.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Germany and Princess Victoria arrived at Vienna on Wednesday from Dresden. As they travel in the strictest *incognito*, there was no reception at the station, only the German and English Ambassadors being present. The distinguished visitors are staying at the Hôtel Impérial. Both at the station and on their arrival at the hotel their Highnesses were heartily cheered by the assembled crowds. They went, in the course of the morning, to the International Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture; and later in the day the Emperor of Austria, who came up that morning from Ischl, paid them a visit. They dined in the evening with the German Ambassador, Prince Reuss, at his country house; and on Thursday at Schönbrunn.

SPAIN.—The *Gazette* officially announces that the advent of a direct heir to the Spanish throne may be hoped for towards the beginning of December. In honour of this auspicious announcement the Court is ordered to appear in gala for three consecutive days.

EGYPT.—Telegraphing on Saturday night, the *Times* correspondent gives an account of a more extended examination of Alexandria which he had made:—

Proceeding into the square, where much that had remained standing yesterday had since fallen, I found the church and the tribunals still intact. At the tribunals was stationed a body of English blue-jackets, under the command of Lieutenant Bradford, of the *Invincible*. The St. Mark's buildings, the clubs, the offices of Carver, and the American Consulate were, I perceived, in charge of a company of American marines, who had taken as their headquarters the club which was under their care. The Crédit Lyonnais is uninjured. It contained £26,000 and the archives of the Caisse de la Dette. Messrs. Caprara and Monge deserve the chief honours of the defence which was here offered. The garrison, in all twenty-eight persons, were able to keep up a biting fire on the incendiaries. The Bank of Egypt is apparently intact. The Anglo-Egyptian Bank is also safe. The Bourse still stands, but the British Consulate has completely disappeared. The Hôtel Abatt is safe. It was defended by a few Frenchmen, and it is a notable fact that where any one was able to keep up a sharp fire on the incendiary soldiers, they retreated and chose less dangerous prey. The house of Dr. Mackie, the Consular surgeon, is completely gutted. Next to that again is a large well-known shop, known as Camoine's. This is burnt to the ground; and I saw near it a starving dog trying to eat some kid gloves.

This quarter of the town is now in the possession of 120 Greek sailors, directed by Captain Sachturis, but under the orders of Lord Charles Beresford. These men have done good work. They saved the Greek and Catholic churches, the European Hospital, and the Italian Consulate—all of which lie in their quarter. The Greek Consul-General, M. Rhanghabe, has been from first to last indefatigable in rendering assistance. The top of the two streets Sherif Pasha and Post-office street, where they both join the Rosetta road, is simply a mountain of ruins. It is quite impossible to distinguish where the road lay and to identify particular buildings. A sight of the police-station, opposite the spot, finally enabled me to ascertain where I was. Round the station lie scattered the corpses of five soldiers.

The police arrangements in the town are under the direction of Lord Charles Beresford, who has a strong marine force under his orders, together with 300 disarmed Egyptian soldiers. Large numbers of the Arabs are also employed under the supervision of the marines in clearing away the ruins. Lord Charles Beresford has got steam fire engines at work, and is also using dynamite to blow up houses and arrest the progress of the flames. His appointment to the post has given general satisfaction, and his energy and determination will soon stamp out the plundering, which still goes on in less frequented parts of the town.

In the presence of Lord Charles Beresford, Commander Morrison, and Lieutenant Bradford, the lash was on Wednesday inflicted by English sailors on eight or ten Arabs guilty of arson, rape, and pillage. On the crime of each being read out, the sentence was fixed. Some received a dozen and others four dozen lashes.

At Fort Gabarric, Midshipman Stracey, who was in command, reports that during Friday night an armed body of Bedouins laden with booty approached the fort. Shots were exchanged and the Bedouins fled, leaving behind them two dead and all their plunder. At the Rosetta Gate our guard observed about midnight a party of Egyptian soldiers plundering the adjacent houses. When challenged the soldiers fired a volley, when the marines replied and killed four of the plunderers; the rest fled. At the other posts about thirty men had been arrested for plundering during the night. These were afterwards flogged; and the order now is that all incendiaries are to be shot, all plunderers flogged.

M. Goussio, manager of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, who with his wife remained in Alexandria during the bombardment by the British fleet, relates the following incidents:—

The whole night long the native population had poured, screaming with terror, into the interior. At five minutes past seven on the 11th came the first shot from the frigates. The excitement of the population and the volume of the emigration instantaneously increased. At nine the soldiers began parading the town, assuring themselves by search whether the Europeans were in communication with the Admiral by telephone or telegraph, or not. An officer, accompanied by several soldiers, mounted on the terraces of the houses and cut the wires of the telephones. One of the soldiers we saw carried a hatchet, covered with blood. My barbery told me that the man had just assassinated an Englishman whom he found in communication with the Admiral. This was probably the young French telegraph clerk who sought refuge in the Eastern Telegraph Company's offices. The bombardment continued all day. All day the population were fleeing with frightened faces. On the 12th the flight of the inhabitants continued in even greater numbers. In the afternoon the exodus from the town had become general. At three o'clock the soldiers gave the signal for pillaging. As on the 11th of June, they began by opening the doors of the stores and dividing the merchandise which they found. Soldiers, under the direction of the officers and superior officers, divided the booty in a fashion disgraceful, but at the same time having its comical side. Pieces of calico were cut into pieces and handed round; while albums, watches, and fancy goods were carried off and frequently pulled to pieces, after having been for a few moments in the hands of men who did not understand their use. The officers frequently carried two or more guns, so as to leave free hands to the soldiers who were carrying off the booty. A colonel mounted on a horse had a pair of new shoes under his arm; another threw down and broke into a thousand pieces a clock which he found too heavy to carry. In fact, the property destroyed was of greater value than that which was actually carried away. As soon as a shop was empty the paper and all the *débris* that could be hastily collected were thrown into it; then small explosive pellets were added, and in a moment the whole was in a blaze. At five o'clock the Egyptian heroes, loaded with booty instead of laurels, retreated in the greatest disorder. Since two in the afternoon the Bowabs, or house porters, had received the *mot d' ordre* to desert the houses which they guarded. By six all the European quarter was in flames, and the town presented the appearance of one huge furnace. Here and there we could see men of sinister appearance and some disbanded soldiers coming like silent shadows into the open shops and going out loaded with plunder, having fed the fire with the inflammable material with which they were provided. In order to defend the bank, which the fire enclosed in a circle momentarily becoming smaller, I was bound to make rounds in the adjoining street all night, and fire on all incendiaries and marauders. In this way the immediate neighbourhood was preserved clear. During the night many families came in and demanded shelter. In the morning of Thursday, finding that no soldiers were coming to relieve us or save the town, I determined to go to them. We set out together, some seventy persons. We put the numerous women and children into the middle of our troop, surrounded them with Greeks and Montenegrins, and then all started for the Custom House. On our way there thirty-five people in the same condition as ourselves joined us. The 105 marched, without encountering opposition, through and over masses of burning ruins. We ourselves broke open the doors of the city. We seized some abandoned boats, which were fortunately at hand, and pulled ourselves to Admiral Seymour, who received us with kindness on board the *Helicon*.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent states that about midnight on Saturday he landed, and found the troops getting ready to resist an expected attack:—

The scene was weird and exciting. The English sailors and marines were forming on the square by the flickering light of the burning houses. The English sent word to the representatives of other nationalities, but all refused to help except the Americans. Russians, Greeks, and Germans went aboard, but the Americans formed up, and said they would stop with the English. Then all went out. One hundred altogether proceeded in one direction towards the supposed enemy, and then saw the English in Fort Napoleon throwing up rockets as a signal to the fleet. It was said that the *Invincible* was clearing for action. Going onward, it was found that the Arabs had fired at some sailors, and that a false alarm had occurred.

The *Standard's* correspondent states that although there was during Saturday night no alarm of an attack by Arabi's army there was something like a panic in the city.

Some German sailors who were protecting the German Hospital, in which there are many sick, under the care of a German Sisterhood, hurried through the town on a false alarm that the enemy were approaching. When challenged by our pickets they foolishly crouched down, and gave no answer. Our men, thinking that they were a band of marauders, fired, and the Germans, believing the same of us, replied at once. For a time there was a scene of wild confusion. The Germans ran through the town, our alarm signals were sounded all along the line, and everybody turned out, thinking that the city was attacked.

With reference to the action of the 11th, the *Times'* correspondent has had an opportunity of communicating with many officers of foreign fleets, who may be considered unprejudiced judges:—

They are, he says, nearly unanimous in the opinion that the English fleet fired with greater precision than they had believed to be possible in marine warfare. The Americans, in particular, are most enthusiastic on this head. They took very careful observations of each shot, and they state that the result is to establish that in a quiet sea a large ship is at no disadvantage against a fort, but even in small ships they say that the recent action proves that the disadvantage is much less than was supposed. The Germans express a similar opinion. The Austrians are much less complimentary. The French sailed out to sea, and feel too much disgust at their own inaction to express any opinion. As regards the Egyptian fire, opinion is equally unanimous. Their perseverance in resisting was contrary to all received opinion. The Egyptian fire was, they say, so severe that no explanation as to Italian or French gunnors will account for it. The resistance made, as a mere matter of endurance, would do credit to any gunners in the world; but as regards their science much was wanting. The direction was good on the whole, but the elevation was very bad. In fact, both seem to have been regulated by rule of thumb. The marvel is that they obtained even the limited success they did with so little skill. Taking the result as a whole, in reference to the comparative strength of the batteries ashore and the batteries afloat in this the first naval action in which the question has been put to the test, the advantage as regards the loss in life would seem to be with the ships—that is to say, that the ships can inflict more loss of life on land batteries than the land batteries can inflict on the ships; but that, *ceteris paribus*, the forts can inflict more damage on a ship than a ship will ever be able to inflict on a fort.

With reference to the despatch of troops from India to Egypt, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—

The greatest possible energy and foresight have been exhibited by the Indian authorities in completing, in the most minute detail, the required equipment of the contingent. This appreciation of the urgency and importance of the occasion has been, however, discouraged by the action of the Home Government, which, actuated probably by political and party motives, has shown the greatest reluctance to the employment of Indian troops in Egypt save in the last resort. It is believed, however, in view of the latest news from Alexandria, that this consent can no longer be withheld, and that the result will be the immediate despatch of a large body of Indian troops.

The necessary contracts relating to the two brigades have already been sanctioned, and two transport steamers, the *Malda* and *Bancoora*, have been taken up by Government. The 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment will probably leave Bombay for Aden in the *Bancoora* at once; and the two companies of Madras Sappers, together with live stock and others, in the *Malda*, shortly afterwards.

The Government Dockyard authorities are busily engaged in making the necessary alterations and additions to the vessels in order to fit them for trooping work.

The following miscellaneous incidents are from telegrams published on Monday:—

One result of the shops being broken into is the demoralisation of the soldiers and sailors. One American sailor was on Sunday cut down by his officer, Lieutenant Graham, for bad behaviour. About two hundred of the bodies of the Egyptian gunners will require reburial, as the interment by their comrades was altogether insufficient. It is a singular fact that the time-fuses for the shells found in the forts all bear the mark of the British broad arrow. Close to the landing-stage lies one of the *Inflexible's* shells, unexploded. It had passed over the fortifications, going altogether about six miles, and fallen here harmless. The British have occupied the Palace of Justice as a consulate; the French have taken the Hotel Abbat for a similar purpose; and the Americans are sending out parties to bury the dead; while the British are pumping water on the burning houses. Many houses have been blown up in order to stop the fire. All is quiet, with the exception of the occasional capture of a plundering Arab. A sad accident occurred on board H.M.S. *Heela* on Sunday morning, Torpedo-Lieutenant Aplin, having accidentally shot himself while practising with his revolver. About eighty German refugees, including the Sisters and staff of the German Hospital, being surrounded by troops and the fire of the Gatling guns close to the gates of the hospital, were obliged to embark with the sick, and march through the burning town, escorted by twenty-five men from the gunboat *Habicht*. Of these refugees three-fourths were women. It appears that large stores of petroleum had been sent to Alexandria a week previous to the commencement of hostilities, with the express purpose of setting fire to the town. The incendiaries state that they received instructions to fire the houses. The bodies of many Europeans have been found in the town. The natives now express themselves in terms of execration of Arabi Pasha, and welcome the landing of English marines.

On Tuesday, news arrived that every effort was being made to restore order, and to reorganise the administration of the country. The International Tribunal and the Post-office have been reinstalled. One hotel has been opened in the city, and victuals are coming in from the villages. The streets leading from the Custom House to the great square have been so far cleared of the ruins of the fallen houses as to allow carriages to pass. The houses which are in danger of falling are being destroyed by dynamite. Several Arabs have been executed in the square Mehemet Ali for incendiarism. The *Daily News'* correspondent telegraphed on Monday:—

Great efforts are being made to commence the work of the public departments and induce persons to continue their business. The Post-office is open in town, with a branch at the Marina. The small lighthouse is to be lighted to-night, but the staircase of the large lighthouse has been carried away by a shell, and the lantern cannot be worked. The Eastern Telegraph ship *Chiltern* will be brought inside the breakwater, and be available for messages within a mile of the shore, instead of being eight or ten miles at sea. The railway administration, whose European staff has behaved well, are opening some workshops, On the Ramleh Railway traffic will commence to-morrow. Many refugees now aboard the ships would return to town in a day or two if they had a place wherein to lay their heads. The shops in the Arab market are beginning to show signs of life. Fruit and vegetables are coming in in small quantities.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* says that the dilatory manner in which our Government are acting is generally lamented:—

The fleet have done all that can be done—silenced the forts, driven the enemy's soldiers from the town, even landed men to hold the gates, and, as far as possible, to protect property. They cannot, however, do more than defend the long line of defences of Alexandria. It is generally felt that if any disaster does occur it will not be through any fault of the Admiral commanding, but simply through the apathetic and discouraging fashion in which the present crisis is dealt with by our Government, who have failed in promptly finishing what had been so well begun. The question is continually asked, "Are we ever to be in earnest?"

In another despatch the correspondent refers to a rumour that England was disposed to leave matters as they were and to negotiate with Arabi, and adds:—

The result was immediately seen. Those who were thinking of returning availed themselves of the temporary time of quiet to carry away the little that had been left to them, and the greatest despondency settled on all. Although I cannot attach much credence to such a rumour, it is so general and the results would be so fearful that I am compelled to discuss it—if, indeed, it is capable of discussion. We may assume that it would be argued that Arabi, being defeated and made to feel our

power, would be amenable to reason; that we should utilise his influence, and so as the opportunity for making the most stringent conditions for the government of the country. I reply, in the first place, that the knowledge of Arabi's defeat is by no means general, and any negotiations with him would now only confirm the untruth which has been circulated by his agents that he has been completely successful. Secondly, unless this idea of his success were prevalent, there is no prestige which can be utilised as proposed. His prestige depends on his success, his success on our humiliation; and it is therefore impossible thus to utilise it. But if it were possible, has it not been shown that no reliance can be placed on any engagement which he may enter into? Any arrangement that may be made which does not involve the utter defeat and unconditional surrender of the whole army will mean a yearly repetition of the events of the last few days.

On the same subject the *Standard's* correspondent remarks :—

I understand that orders have been received from home to remain *in statu quo*, and to content ourselves with maintaining order in Alexandria. Great surprise and regret were manifested here as the news was spread, and it is considered that the weak policy which led to the Egyptian muddle again threatens to cancel all the advantages which the brief period of action has obtained. All civilians with qualifications for forming an opinion on the matter, and all military men, believe that we have now the opportunity of putting an end at one blow to the existence of the military movement which has caused the ruin of Egypt, and which if not crushed now may cause an indefinite amount of trouble and expense. With the force now here, amounting to some 6,000 men, and with an energetic commander, the whole thing might be finished off in a couple of days.

As might have been anticipated, the Khedive's orders to Arabi Pasha to present himself at the Ras-el-Tin Palace have been disobeyed. The Khedive arrived on Monday at what may be considered a compromise in the matter of his dealing with Arabi. The *Standard's* correspondent says :—

Ragheb Pasha has communicated with Admiral Seymour officially to the effect that the Khedive has signified to Arabi his dismissal, as he persists in carrying on war preparations contrary to his Highness's order; but that to prevent disorders similar to those which have taken place at Alexandria arising, he does not at present intend to make public the dismissal. It need hardly be said that if it is not published the dismissal will have no effect whatever, as Arabi has all along been acting in defiance of the Khedive's wishes, and the only utility of the dismissal was the proof which it would give to the nation that Arabi was acting entirely on his own account and in opposition to the Khedive's authority.

Telegraphing later, the correspondent states :—

I hear that Arabi has now cut the telegraph-wire connecting him with the Palace. An officer stopped last night by an outpost was the bearer of the dismissal to which Ragheb Pasha alludes in his letter to the Admiral. The dismissal, therefore, has not reached Arabi, and the Palace authorities allege that they can find no one willing to undertake to convey the document to him, as he would probably behead any officer who ventured to deliver such a communication.

Still later, the same correspondent telegraphed :—

The Khedive has found an officer willing to undertake the dangerous mission of carrying to Arabi the terms of the letter addressed to Admiral Seymour. He is on the point of starting.

After a visit to Ramleh, the *Times'* correspondent telegraphs :—

The houses that have chiefly suffered appear to be in the vicinity of the railway line. One house—that of Carvers, English merchants—has, however, been looted from top to bottom. It appears that four cavalry officers first appeared, and ordered a watchman, living near, to open the doors. He refused, on the singular ground that he was not the watchman of that particular house. He was then shot dead, the door was burst open, and the officers helped themselves to such things as took their fancy and as they could conveniently carry off. The Bedouins then entered and literally sacked the house, even pulling down the lamp-chandeliers from the billiard-room. During the day there was a regular auction in the village of all looted property. A large roll of fine velvet was seen to go for 5*l*. Guns went rather dearer. Persian rugs fetched about 5*s*. One of the most singular features in the looting is the utter absence of any intelligence shown. It appears to be a mania to seize property, or even to destroy it. One man, whom I myself arrested and handed over to the police, had nothing on him but a broken pair of scales, without the plates. It might possibly, under ordinary circumstances, have been worth sixpence as old metal. Besides this he had an old knife, probably for his protection, or for purposes of assassination. Another man was running away with his shirt simply full of very fragile glass. It was all in fragments. The Custom House was only partially looted, four officers having since succeeded in breaking open the safe.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes :—

The sailors are wonderful hands at detecting looting. It is quite an interesting sight to see the tars searching these fellows, and then, if there is reasonable suspicion, putting them in irons ready for court-martial. The blue-jackets are most adaptable for every form of duty—as firemen, as guards for the Khedive, as police, as soldiers, they are equally successful. There has been very little drunkenness to complain of, notwithstanding the tremendous temptations to which all hands are exposed in the shape of open liquor-stores, and great quantities of spirits lying about everywhere. Altogether the crews of the fleet are behaving most admirably. The officers are working tremendously hard. Admiral Seymour sees to everything himself, both on sea and on land.

A correspondent gives the following description of the condition of the Khedive's palace :—

The palace presents a strange appearance. The British sailors are quartered in magnificent apartments, where their laughter and jests sound strangely in the scenes of Oriental splendour. In the courtyards are everywhere the *débris* of the bombardment. Against the very steps of the palace lies one of the large projectiles thrown by the guns of the *Inflexible*, tilted up on end. Everywhere the glass is shattered, and Nordenfeldt bullets are sticking thickly in the walls. Downcast-looking Egyptian officers pass to and fro, and the sulky cavalry troopers can hardly conceal their disgust at being compelled frequently to give up their horses for the use of our officers, who ride here and there with messages. Through the shattered casements and rents in the walls the ladies of the harem peep furtively at the British officers who are walking about waiting for orders. Outside, the scene of devastation—the ruined forts and crumbling masonry—defies description; while beyond, on the quiet waters of the harbour, the British ironclads lie peacefully, every sign of the late engagement being already removed.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Alexandria telegraphs as follows :—

The wounded Arabs from Alexandria were sent to Cairo, and the sight of the plunder from the Christians, which is being sold in the bazaars, has stimulated the Cairenes to imitate the example of the plunderers of Alexandria. The last Englishman who left Cairo has arrived at Suez. He describes the people as wild and threatening. He thinks the European portion of the city will be burnt. The holy men and Ulemas are going about preaching war for Arabi. The appointment of Mahmoud Samy means mischief, as he is one of Arabi's most fanatical supporters.

I heard from an excellent source to-day that Arabi said when the first shot was fired he must put out of the way all the principal traitors to his cause. On its being suggested that he would have other matters to attend to, he replied, "There are only about forty. It would take only ten minutes." Thus the Ministers now with the Khedive are naturally anxious. It is reported that Arabi is retreating on Cairo, but this requires confirmation.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent in Alexandria states :—

I have news from Cairo to the effect that some attempt was made to fire the town, but failed. There is also said to have been an attempt made to seize an Englishman's house; but this was likewise frustrated by the loyalty of the servants and of the Governor of the town, who is apparently friendly to the English and opposed to Arabi.

Another correspondent says :—

Sir Auckland Colvin's dragoman has arrived from Cairo. He reports that in that city the soldiers are breaking open stables and requisitioning horses. In other respects no plundering was going on. On Thursday last, however, several houses in the Jewish quarter were burned, but there was no proof that the fires were the action of incendiaries.

The *Times'* correspondent at Alexandria, telegraphing on Tuesday afternoon, reports the following remarkable blunder :—

The *Orontes*, which was supposed to have troops on board, arrived this morning, but, through some extraordinary blunder at Malta, she has come without a single soldier.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs :—

According to a communication received here, Arabi maintains that the British Admiral, in bombarding the forts, committed an act hostile to Egypt, and contrary to the rights of the Sultan, and that he, Arabi, was fully justified, by law as well as by the decision of the Council of Ministers, in replying to the fire of the British ironclads. He adds that the English permitted the disorders, and that the Khedive, in accepting English soldiers as a bodyguard, has shown that he considered the Egyptian army to be his enemies. By international and sacred law, he has, he says, the right and duty to defend his country; and the order given by the Khedive to suspend his military preparation is analogous to the order given by the Bey of Tunis at the time of the French invasion.

Subjoined is an extract from the letter of an English merchant at Alexandria to a friend in London, which is perfectly trustworthy :—

The recent terrible events which have taken place in Alexandria obliged us to effect our escape from there for our lives two days after the massacre of June 11. We have taken refuge for the present under my sister-in-law's roof, but in quitting Egypt we had only time to take with us very little change of clothes, leaving all our effects behind us, and since our departure matters have been going from bad to worse; and at last, through the gross and unpardonable mismanagement of all the united European Powers, we have been completely ruined. Our property and household effects have been burnt and pillaged, and myself and family are now reduced to utter misery and starvation, together with many others. Had only a sufficient force been landed under cover of the cannon and taken possession of the forts as they were being dismantled, and forced their entry into the European quarter, immense saving of life and property would have been the result; instead of which, under the pretence of the flag of peace being hoisted, ample time was afforded to the Egyptian troops to effect their exit from the town, and to commit enormous atrocities, and, at the same time, reduce the European quarter to a heap of ruins. So much for diplomacy. A bombardment under those circumstances was the most serious error that could ever have been committed; it should only have commenced when everything was ready to effect a landing and protect the town and the remaining inhabitants from what they were sure to expect—Arabi having openly declared that he would only leave Alexandria when it was totally destroyed. And his plans were most effectually carried out. Thus the British forces have been fooled by a parcel of ignorant fanatics, and we are the unfortunate victims of a fallacious policy.

The text of the Note addressed by Said Pasha in behalf of the Porte to the representatives of the six Great Powers, in reply to the Identic Note of the 15th inst., is as follows :—"The undersigned has received the Identic Note presented on the 15th inst., requesting the despatch of Turkish troops to Egypt as necessitated by the present state of things in that country. If the Porte has not hitherto decided on its own initiative to send troops it is because it was convinced that vigorous measures could be avoided. Feeling confidence in the solicitude of the Powers for the re-establishment of order, and observing with satisfaction that on this occasion also the Powers have formally and repeatedly recorded their deference for the incontestable and unquestioned rights of sovereignty of the Sultan in Egypt, the undersigned, by order of the Sultan, informs the representatives of the Great Powers that the Porte consents to take part in the Conference now assembled at Constantinople with sole reference to Egyptian affairs, in order to discuss and determine the measures necessary to ensure the restoration of a regular and normal state of things in Egypt. (Signed) "SAID."

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Wednesday, says :—"The project of sending troops to Egypt is now being seriously entertained at the Palace, and in view of the possibility of carrying it out the ground is being prepared by the inspired Press, and by other means. It would be a grave mistake, however, to conclude that the Sultan has decided to act immediately on the recommendation of the Powers. In reality he still hesitates, and it must be confessed that he has serious motives for hesitation. In the first place, any hostile action against Arabi would be very unpopular here, and his Majesty, though an autocratic Sovereign, is always anxious to avoid anything which might produce discontent among his Mussulman subjects. There is no doubt that among the public which frequents the lower-class *cafés*, and obtains, directly or indirectly, some knowledge of what is written in the native Press, there is a very considerable amount of sympathy with Arabi, and with the movement of which he is the leader. He is regarded by these simple people as an heroic defender of Islam, who seeks to save Egypt from the fate which has recently befallen Tunis."

The following is from Alexandria dated Thursday evening. Omar Pasha Lufti, Governor of Alexandria, has returned here from Cairo, *vid* Port Said, and has made the following report to the Khedive :—

On my way to Cairo I saw Europeans being massacred and their houses pillaged at Damanhour, Tantah, and Mihalla, where the Alexandrian riff-raff had arrived. They cut off the hands of the Berberins because they had served Christians, and had signalled to Europeans during the bombardment at Alexandria. At Cairo a panic prevailed. The pillagers were selling their plunder in the public places. Arabi had called a meeting in Cairo of all the Pashas, Ulemas, and Notables, and had put to them the question whether it was right to obey the Khedive's orders and stop the military preparations, seeing that the Khedive had sold Egypt to the English, had ordered the military bake-houses to make 1,500 loaves daily for the British, without making provision for his own troops, and had finally sent telegrams in their name. The meeting took place at the Ministry of the Interior, and the Minister of the Interior acted as President, though Mahmoud Pasha Baroudi practically directed the discussion.

The Sheikh Hassan Edwi rose to recommend the declaration of a Holy War, but at the instance of the Coptic Patriarch more moderate counsels prevailed, and the meeting appointed a Committee to proceed to Alexandria in order to verify the accusations against the Khedive. It was arranged that the Committee, composed of seven members, including Ali Pasha Mubarek, Ahmet Pasha Nâshaat, Abdalla Pasha Fekri, and Hassan Mussa Elakaad, should start on the 18th inst., going from Cairo to Ismailia.

I saw a European and his wife massacred at the Tookh railway station.

The Mudirs of Garbieh, Galioubieh, and Menoufieh, who have been missed from their posts, are imprisoned in the Cairo citadel for obeying the Khedive. A Council of War was held daily at the Kasr-en-Nil, Mahmoud Baroudi presiding.

To-day it was rumoured at Alexandria that, in consequence of the diversion of the Mahmoudieh Canal, the troops had been ordered to push forward immediately, but the report is unconfirmed. The canal in question has not been cut, but dammed at a distance of fifteen miles from Alexandria.

The surmise that the cisterns in the town were almost all filled proves to be correct, and it is calculated that there is a sufficient supply of water to last for ten days.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

There are, a correspondent says, some significant indications of a reaction on the part of the tenant-farmers against the tyranny to which they have been subjected by the Land League agitation. A hut, which was put up for an evicted tenant at Aughakiltubrit, county Leitrim, has been destroyed. It was erected on the estate of Mr. John Madden for a tenant named Reilly, and has been burned down by some persons unknown. The tenant had not taken possession of it. The outrage is generally attributed to the determination on the part of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood to throw off the yoke of the Land League. It is remarkable as the first act of the kind in the west. The Roman Catholic clergy are in some places discountenancing the Ladies' Land League. The new combination which has been formed against the herds in the county of Roscommon and other counties is regarded with considerable dissatisfaction, even by the most pronounced Land Leaguers, and as an instance it may be mentioned that the care-taker of a grazing farm, having been put out by the employer, sought to obtain a hut through the intervention of a local branch. The ladies applied to the parish priest, but he threatened to denounce or disperse the branch if they afforded any help to the herd. The occurrence has caused much excitement, and some of the ladies have exhibited a refractory disposition towards the priest.

The first arrest under the Prevention of Crime Act in the county Kerry was made on Sunday, when a young man named John Sullivan, a labourer, was arrested at Tralee. He was heard threatening a farmer that if he did not give him so much money he would have him settled. He was immediately arrested and lodged in gaol. The crowds who are usually disposed to be riotous on hiring days were very quiet during the rest of the day.

A series of Moonlight outrages have been committed on the Rev. Michael Scully, parish priest of Keash, near Boyle, because in conjunction with his brother he had taken the grazing of a small farm from Mr. Phibbs, Curradsey. A peasant handed him a threatening letter at his own door and presented a revolver at him. The priest called for help, but the man escaped. On Tuesday night the priest's horse was found stabbed in several places.

Mr. Justice Barry, in addressing the county of Cork grand jury on Tuesday at the opening of the Assizes there, said he had been much too sanguine when he last addressed them, having ventured to express the hope that on the next occasion it would be his privilege to congratulate the grand jury of Cork on the complete restoration of their county to peace, tranquillity, and happiness. There was, however, a decided improvement. The odious offence of maiming cattle showed an increase, but that of armed persons assembling by night for the purpose of seizing arms or intimidating persons had disappeared.

There was an unusually large attendance at the weekly meeting of the Ladies' Land League in Dublin on Tuesday, Miss Parnell being present with about fifty other women. It was announced that the amount received during the week for the general fund was £96 12*s*. 7*d*., and for the Political Prisoners' Fund £38 1*s*. 3*d*. The grants during the week were £832 7*s*. 11*d*. to evicted tenants and the families of prisoners, and £272 14*s*. 11*d*. for the maintenance of prisoners under the Protection Act. The number of evictions reported since last meeting was forty-four, of which twenty-seven had taken place during the present month.

An extraordinary trial for murder was concluded on Thursday afternoon at Wexford Assizes. John Hayes, Mary Anne Hayes (his wife), and John Brien were indicted before Lord Justice Deasy for the wilful murder of Miss Catherine Gilford, on the 19th November, 1881, at Killenick, in that county. The prisoners were tried at the last assizes, when the jury disagreed. Serjeant Hemphill and Mr. Barton prosecuted; and Mr. D. Barton (assigned by his Lordship) defended. The case for the Crown was that the deceased had a farm which she managed herself. The prisoners were labourers, living in the neighbourhood. The deceased was found dead in her bedroom on the 20th of December, with her neck broken. Several articles of property belonging to her were traced to the prisoners, who, on the evening before the murder, were observed lurking about the premises. James Campbell, a labourer employed by the deceased, deposed that on Sunday evening, the 19th of November, he heard the prisoners conspiring to rob and murder the deceased. On cross-examination he admitted that he had been convicted of highway robbery, and he had been arrested on suspicion of having himself committed the murder. There was no corroboration of his evidence. The jury acquitted the prisoners.

A herd who was returning from the fair at Caltra, county Galway, on Tuesday night, was badly beaten by some men and left for dead. It is stated he took the herding which another man had given up. Two men have been arrested.

Several head of cattle, the property of a farmer living near Tullamore, were found on Wednesday with their tails cut and legs broken. The owner had paid his rent.

The amount of rent withheld from the landlords in consequence of the fraudulent advice of the "No-rent" manifesto may be judged from the fact that in one instance, that of Mr. H. W. Lowe, D.L., the rent due by forty-nine tenants against whom, proceedings have been taken and judgment recovered, amounts to £6,500, and the costs of the proceedings up to the present amount to £450. The average debt of each is £132.

A very gratifying sign of a return of better times and of a better spirit among the people is reported. Mr. Cunningham, auctioneer, of Boyle, put up for sale to-day a farm, situate at Dromahair, county Leitrim, on the estate of Mr. Lane Fox, consisting of forty-two acres, held at the rent of £63 a-year. The tenant had been evicted for non-payment of two and a-half years' rent and the time for redemption had expired; but through the kind intercession of the agent, Mr. Francis La Touche, J.P., the landlord kindly allowed the tenant to sell the interest, and pay the arrears out of the proceeds. After some spirited competition, the interest was bought by a neighbouring farmer for £415. The people are loud in their praises of Mr. Fox's generosity.

The Government have decided to allow the resident magistrates to count ten years' additional service time, thus enabling many to complete at once their full term of service, and to take their retiring pension. It is this fact which, to a great extent, accounts for the numerous resignations in the resident magistracy. Any magistrate not resigning now, will not be allowed to count this additional service time.

A number of gentlemen who had been serving on the Grand Jury were dining the other evening at the County Club. Among the party were Captain Herrick and Mr. Samuel Newbery Hutchins, who was fired at some time ago near Bantry, when his driver was shot dead. After dinner Mr. Hutchins was exhibiting a small revolver which he carried in his pocket, when through some accident it exploded. The bullet passed one gentleman quite close, and struck Captain Herrick, entering the muscle of the arm, going through, and striking one of his ribs, from which it fortunately glanced off without penetrating. The affair created a considerable amount of consternation, and a medical gentleman was immediately sent for. The injuries on Captain Herrick, though of a serious character, are not dangerous to his life.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, July 15.

Mr. MUNDELLA moved the second reading of the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Bill, the object of which is that the Government should take under the control of the Education Department all the educational endowments in Scotland, and that the trustees of the present schemes should submit to the Department schemes for the future management of the trusts, to be approved by the Department and subject to consideration in Parliament. After a protest from some of the Scotch members against taking a measure mentioned in three Queen's speeches at the fag-end of a Saturday sitting, the Bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord LAMINGTON called attention to the subject of the Euphrates Valley scheme, and commended it on account not only of its commercial advantages in opening up communication with the towns along its route, but more especially as supplying an alternative route to India on the recurrence of troubles in Egypt. Lord KIMBERLEY reminded their Lordships that the whole question had been carefully inquired into, and that it had been reported that the line could not be constructed unless ten millions sterling were guaranteed by the British Government. He admitted the advantages that might follow from providing an alternative route, but did not see that Her Majesty's Government should give the required guarantee. Lord DERBY pointed out that international difficulties might arise if this country undertook the proposed line, and, as the Government seemed determined that the traffic in the Suez Canal should not be interrupted, urged that it would be of more importance to widen and deepen the Canal than to make a railway through the Valley of the Euphrates. Lord CARNARVON reminded their Lordships that the proposed railway would necessitate two transhipments, and thus cause great inconvenience in the case of troops and material, while local difficulties might render the traffic liable to interruption. After a few words from Lords ELLENBOROUGH and BLANTYRE, a motion for papers on the subject was agreed to.

In answer to Lord HARRIS, Lord KIMBERLEY stated that it was quite sure that French troops had landed at Hanoi, in Annam, as they considered their position endangered by the conduct of some of the mandarins at that place. There is no reason, however, to fear that the interests of British trade in that quarter of the world would in any way be affected.

Some Bills were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned at a quarter-past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Sir CHARLES DILKE offered an explanation of his statement that Austria and Germany had declared our action at Alexandria to be "perfectly legitimate," saying that it was founded on conversations between Count Kalnoky and Sir Henry Elliott and between Count Karolyi and Lord Granville. With regard to Germany, he now found that he was not justified in stating that the German Government had expressed an approval. There were, however, both on Wednesday and on Saturday circumstances calculated to make him believe that such was the case. Mr. J. COWEN asked if the Conference had made a further application to the Porte to send troops to Egypt, and if the Government were aware whether or not the Porte had replied in the affirmative to the request. Sir CHARLES DILKE replied that the Conference made its first and only proposal on the subject on Saturday last, and Identic Notes were presented to the Porte on Saturday afternoon. Up to the present time no reply had been received. Answering Mr. BOURKE, Sir CHARLES DILKE said he did not think it desirable to lay the Identic Note on the table as a separate paper, but saw no reason why its terms should not be laid before the House. Some conversation bearing upon the subject had already taken place with the Porte, but no reply had been received. Of course, it was impossible for him to say whether any reply would be received, but it had been pressed for.

Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, answering Mr. W. H. SMITH and Mr. BRYCE, said the telegraphic communication between Alexandria and Port Said and Suez was conducted overland. Its communication had been interrupted for some days, but there was a circuitous means of telegraphic communication between those places through Syria. With regard to ships passing the Suez Canal, Her Majesty's Government were fully alive to the importance of affording all adequate protection, and had taken such steps as appeared to be necessary for that purpose. A telegram, dated yesterday evening, from Admiral Hoskyns, at Port Said, reported everything quiet. Sir CHARLES DILKE informed Mr. TORRENS, who asked whether the archives of the European Courts at Alexandria had been removed previous to the fire, that Mr. Cartwright had telegraphed that the Courts were safe and protected by an English guard. Baron HENRY DE WORMS asked whether Her Majesty's Government, by signing the *Protocole de Désintéressement*, precluded itself from landing at Alexandria, immediately after the bombardment commenced, sufficient troops to prevent the terrible destruction of life and property which followed. Mr. GLADSTONE, pointing out that the question referred rather to a matter of opinion than to one of fact, stated that the contingent instructions which the Government gave for the bombardment were in their view founded entirely upon the principle of self-defence. Undoubtedly it was arguable whether that principle might have justified measures to provide against the natural and probable consequences of the bombardment; but it was not a natural or probable consequence of the bombardment by our fleet that an army estimated at 10,000 or 15,000 men should evacuate and burn and pillage the town. Their distinct judgment was that preparations adequate for coping with that army would not have been allowable under the self-denying protocol, or *Protocole de Désintéressement*.

Mr. GORST announced that, in the absence of any notice of motion from any other member, he would, on the earliest opportunity, move a resolution declaring that the failure of Her Majesty's Government to avert the pillage and destruction by fire of the city of Alexandria, consequent upon the collapse of the *de facto* Egyptian authorities during the bombardment of the forts, urgently demanded the censure of the Imperial Parliament. Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL inquired whether the Government would make arrangements for the discussion of this motion of censure. Mr. GLADSTONE said they might have done so had the notice been given on behalf of any large body of members of the House; but under the circumstances he thought a sufficient opportunity would be found on going into Committee of Supply.

Rising in response to calls from all parts of a crowded House, Mr. BRIGHT, who had removed to the second bench below the gangway, said he supposed members wished to know why he was not occupying his accustomed seat on the Treasury bench. In truth, he had no explanation to make, and nothing to defend. The simple fact was that he did not concur with his late colleagues in their policy with regard to the Egyptian question. If he were asked why he did not retire sooner, he should answer that his profound regard for the Prime Minister and his regard for all his late colleagues was such that he thought he might be permitted to remain with them until the last moment when he found it no longer possible to retain a seat in the Cabinet. Had he retained office, he must have submitted silently to many measures which he altogether condemned, or have remained in constant conflict with his colleagues. Therefore, it was better for him and for them that he should resign. During a political life of forty years he had endeavoured to teach his fellow-countrymen the doctrine that the moral law applied not only to individual lives, but to the practices of States; and in the present case he believed there had been a manifest violation both of international law and moral law. He could not turn his back upon himself and deny all he had taught: and he had endeavoured to follow the dictates of his judgment and conscience. The right honourable gentleman, on concluding his few and simple remarks, was much cheered by the Radical members around him. Mr. GLADSTONE observed that this was not an occasion for arguing the question of a difference which had unhappily arisen between his right honourable friend and those who had rejoiced to be his colleagues. He agreed in thinking that the moral law was applicable to States as well as individuals; but they were not agreed as to the particular application of that law in the present case. This difference was to the members of the Government, as well as to Mr. Bright, an occasion of the profoundest pain; but the latter carried with him the unbroken esteem, and upon every other question the unbroken confidence of his late colleagues, and their warmest wishes for his happiness in the independent position to which he had found it necessary to retire.

Committee upon the Arrears of Rent Bill having been resumed, Clause 5, as to delegation of the powers of the Land Commissioners, was very fully discussed. A proposal made by Mr. GIBSON, that where the powers of the Land Commissioners were delegated there should be a right of appeal to them, was negatived by 235 against 160; and an amendment by Mr. BRODRICK to prevent delegation of those powers to Sub-Commissioners was rejected by 176 to 90. Mr. GIBSON sought to prescribe an oath for those who administered the Act, but was defeated by 126 to 34; and a prohibition of employment in any county as delegates of the court of persons connected with the county by professional practice, property, or residence, submitted by Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, was rejected by 157 to 77. The clause and the three subsequent clauses being agreed to, an animated debate arose on the 9th clause in reference to Mr. STANHOPE'S motion for confining the charge under the measure to the Irish Church Surplus without power to draw upon the Consolidated Fund. Mr. GLADSTONE appealed to the Committee not to withhold the means of giving effect to the principle of the measure, which had already been affirmed by large majorities. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, in supporting the amendment, protested on behalf of the taxpayers of the country against the evil precedent which it was sought to establish by the Bill. Finally, at midnight, the amendment was negatived on a division by 243 to 173. Clauses 9 to 10 were then agreed to. On Clause 11, which limits the time within which a landlord or tenant can make an application to the last day of February, 1883, Mr. BRODRICK moved an amendment, shortening the period to the 31st of October, 1882. He did not see why the period should not be fixed at twoor three months from the present, so that all questions might be settled out of hand. He hoped the Government would assent to the amendment. Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH also appealed to the Government to assent to the amendment. Mr. HEALY observed that the Tory party did not seem to know when they were beaten. They were fighting as resolutely against every concession to the poor down-trodden tenants as if they were in the height of their power. Mr. TREVELYAN pointed out that in the matter of notice a great many legal delays had to be taken into account—delays consequent, not only upon the habits of lawyers in Ireland as elsewhere, but upon the difficulties to be overcome by the tenant. He could not accept the amendment, but offered on the part of the Government to alter the clause so that applications should not be made after the last day of December next, except by leave of the Land Commission, and in no case whatever after April next. Mr. PARNELL hoped the Government would adhere to the original words of the Bill, and not enter into any compromise. Mr. BRODRICK proposed to withdraw the amendment, but after some further discussion it was negatived. Mr. TREVELYAN then moved to insert the words "December, 1882," in the place of the word "February," in order to constitute the former month the limit of time beyond which applications under the Act will not be permitted. The Committee divided, and the numbers were: For the amendment, 152; against, 42; majority, 110. Clause 11 was then agreed to, and progress was reported.

The Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill and the Wellesley Bridge (Limerick) Bill were read a second time. The Turnpike Acts (Continuance) Bill was read a third time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

A Bill for the better protection of ancient monuments was introduced by the Lord CHANCELLOR, who explained that the measure was brought into their Lordships' House in consequence of the state of business in the Commons. The Bill was read a first time, and then, on the motion of Lord BRAMWELL, the Bills of Exchange Bill was read a second time. The Public Offices Sites Bill passed through Committee, the Consolidated Fund (No. 4) Bill was read a second time; and the Entail (Scotland) Bill, the Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Bill, and the Corn Returns (No. 2) Bill were read a third time, and then Lord SIDMOUTH, who had intended to move for returns respecting the comparative strength of various foreign navies, intimated that he had been asked by the First Lord of the Admiralty not to raise a discussion at the present time. He therefore postponed the motion, but at the same time expressed the opinion that our own Navy was inadequate for the wants of the country. Lord NORTHBROOK, thanking the noble Viscount for complying with the request that had been made to him, denied that the Navy was in the weak condition that had been described, and Lord CARLINGFORD having then, in reply to Lord MIDLETON, stated that a supplemental estimate would shortly be asked for the purpose of making a grant to the Royal Irish Constabulary, the House adjourned at 6.30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

At the time of private business at the morning sitting a lengthy discussion arose on a motion made by Mr. BIGGAR to insert a new clause in the Belfast Harbour Bill to prevent expenditure on works which the hon. member held would not prove productive. The motion was finally rejected by 193 against 26, and the report of the Committee upon the Bill was agreed to. Next, on the motion for the second reading of the Dover Harbour Bill, some debate ensued owing to the opposition raised by Sir G. BALFOUR and others, who argued that the Bill should not be proceeded with until the intentions of the Government were known in respect to the construction of a new military and naval harbour in Dover Bay. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, taking part in the discussion, suggested that, without entering into the larger military and naval question, the Bill, as a private measure, would be worthy of consideration in the commercial interests of Dover itself, and that therefore it should be allowed to proceed to Committee. Ultimately the opposition was withdrawn, and the Bill was read a second time.

It was not till half-past four that questions were reached. Sir CHARLES DILKE having stated that no answer had yet been received to the invitation sent to the Porte by the Conference in respect to the sending of troops to Egypt, Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, replying to Sir H. D. Wolff, said that if the hon. baronet disapproved of the conduct of Sir Beauchamp Seymour he ought to make a direct motion, and not in the form of a question insinuate failure of duty on the part of a responsible officer. On this Sir H. D. WOLFF, emphatically denying that he had any attention of making aspersions on the gallant Admiral, moved the adjournment of the House as a protest against the arrogance, reticence, and mismanagement of the Government. He read lengthy extracts from speeches and answers of members of the Government, with the view of substantiating the charge which he brought forward, and went on to ask whether secret instructions had not been sent to the Admiral, which prevented him after the bombardment from landing troops to protect life and property in Alexandria. Mr. GLADSTONE, making a brief and evasive reply, accused the hon. baronet of wantonly and wilfully attributing dishonourable conduct to the Government, and of bringing himself within a measurable distance of an act of calumny. He added that Sir Beauchamp Seymour had fulfilled his instructions to the full, but reminded hon. members that those instructions were of a conditional character. Finally, he repudiated the suggestion that secret instructions had been sent. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE then generally defended the course which the hon. member for Portsmouth had taken, and commented upon the singularity of the fact that the Government had not intimated any intention of asking for any vote of credit, and that practically no regular opportunity for explanation and discussion was afforded.

The discussion was continued by Mr. GORST, who complained that when independent members gave notice of motions to challenge the conduct of the Government they were sneered at by Her Majesty's Ministers, who now complained of the irregularity of raising discussions on motions of adjournment. Sir JOHN HAY next challenged the Goverment to say that Admiral Seymour had at his command at the time of the bombardment sufficient forces to effect a successful landing; and Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, amidst ironical cheers, declared that if any censure was due it must be cast on the Government and not on Admiral Seymour. Baron DE WORMS also took part in the attack, and Mr. GOSCHEN protested against a discussion which, in his opinion, was injurious to the interests of the country, however little it might affect the small knot of gentlemen who delighted in such irregular proceedings. To this Mr. A. BALFOUR offered a caustic reply, and Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT continued the discussion amidst loud cries of "Divide" from the adherents of the Blue Ribbon Army, who now saw that the chances of Sir Wilfrid Lawson being able that day to bring on the Local Option resolution were a minus quantity. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett intimated that, although such interruptions might prevent his remarks from reaching the ears of the Ministry, they would not prevent him from making them. The uproar, however, continued, and Mr. WARTON, rising to order, called attention to the fact that a hon. member was making a succession of sounds which were neither earthly nor heavenly. Silence was for a few seconds obtained; but the hon. member for Eye, persisting in continuing at length his indictment against the Government, was again assailed with repeated interruption. He was speaking at ten minutes to seven, when, by the rules of the House, the debate lapsed, and the questions that still remained on the notice paper went by the board. A few unimportant orders having been run through, the sitting was suspended.

On resuming at nine o'clock the Arrears Bill was further considered in committee, the remaining clauses from 12, inclusive, being almost at once agreed to. A new clause was then moved by Mr. GLADSTONE to enable the Land Commissioners to advance to a tenant, on the joint application of himself and his landlord, under certain conditions, an amount not exceeding one year's rent of £50, the money to be repayable in half-yearly instalments during 35 years, and calculated at 5 per cent. per annum. This after discussion, in which Mr. GIBSON took part, was read a second time, and several amendments, one of which, moved by Dr. LYONS, sought to increase the amount to be advanced from £50 to £100, were considered and negatived. An amendment moved by Mr. W. H. SMITH, to the effect that advances to tenants under the clause should be repaid in 15 years instead of 35, was rejected by 204 against 98; and by 222 against 38 the committee also rejected a proposal moved by Mr. MARUM to provide that the benefits of the Act should be conferred on persons reinstated after eviction. The clause was then added to the Bill, and shortly after one o'clock progress was reported.

The other orders were now proceeded with, and on a motion to nominate a committee of 25 members to consider the Agricultural Tenants (No. 1 and No. 2) Bills, Mr. Labouchere, with the object of raising the question of Mr. Bradlaugh's right to serve on committees, moved that the committee should consist of 29 members. This was opposed by Mr. Newdegate, who described the proposal as a contrivance to place the House of Commons in a false position, and to defeat the decision of the Courts of law in respect to Mr. Bradlaugh's case. The Attorney-General observed that if Mr. Bradlaugh were appointed a member of a committee no penalty would attach to him, but the amendment was, however, rejected by 120 against 35. The original motion was agreed to, the committee was formally nominated, and at 1.45 the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, in answer to a question from Mr. GOURLEY, said that though it would not be desirable to state the steps taken and contemplated for the protection of European life and property at Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez, he could assure him that nothing had been neglected which was thought necessary.

The House then went into Committee and concluded the consideration of the Arrears Bill. Several new clauses were proposed by private members and negatived. The most important was a clause by Sir G. CAMPBELL providing that a release from arrears should be a bar to proceedings by other creditors, which was resisted by Mr. GLADSTONE, on the ground that the object of the Bill was to put the tenant in a position to go into the Land Court, and that it was not intended to interfere with his debts further than was necessary for that purpose. After this amendment had been negatived, none of the members in whose names the other new clauses stood being present, the CHAIRMAN put the question that the Bill be reported with amendments. A division was taken on this motion, and it was carried by 182 to 38. On the question that the Bill be reported, Mr. GIBSON, remarking that the latter stages of the Bill had been passed with a rapidity which had taken many by surprise, asked for an assurance that an opportunity would be given for a discussion of the new clause relating to emigration standing in the name of Mr. Gregory, in which, he said, much interest was felt. Mr. GLADSTONE, who repudiated with some warmth the suggestion that there had been unusual haste, stated that the Bill would be re-committed for the purpose of discussing the subject. He also announced that the Government would immediately take the steps requisite to enable them to appoint a fourth Land Commissioner. The report was fixed for next-day and the third reading for Friday.

The next order was the Contagious Diseases Acts Repeal Bill, and after the Speaker had disposed of a preliminary objection taken on the ground that the Bill had not been printed, he was called on by Mr. CALLAN to exclude strangers. On this point a division was taken, and the House declined, by 173 to 36, to clear the galleries. With regard to the Ladies' Gallery, the SPEAKER said he had closed that over which he had control, and directed the messengers at the other to acquaint the ladies who presented themselves of the nature of the business. Mr. STANSFELD having moved the second reading, Mr. CHILDERS met it by the previous question, on the ground that a committee was now sitting which was expected to report in a week or two. Sir S. NORTHCOTE supported this view, and the previous question was carried.

Mr. STEVENSON next moved the second reading of his Bill for Prohibiting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday, and Mr. WARTON energetically denounced it as the offspring of tyranny and cant. In the end it was talked out, and in the course of the discussion Sir J. PEASE spoke in favour of the principle, but with the reservation that the details would require considerable modification. Mr. EWART bore testimony to the success of the Irish Act; and Mr. GIBSON, who corroborated this, joined with Sir H. SELWIN-IBBETSON and Mr. J. G. TALBOT in insisting that a change of this importance should not be made until the responsible Government had given an opinion on it. Mr. HIBBERT, the only member of the Government present, declined to express anybody's opinion but his own, which he said was favourable to Sunday closing, though not to this particular Bill. Mr. PHIPPS spoke against the Bill; and Mr. CALLAN, who talked it out, accused the Home Secretary of "dodging behind the Speaker's Chair," when the Bill was called on.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord GRANVILLE, replying to questions by Lord SALISBURY as to Ministerial statements in the French Chamber, stated that on Monday next Mr. Gladstone would ask for a vote of credit in the House of Commons; and on the same day, with the permission of their Lordships, he would make a statement as to the policy of Her Majesty's Government in respect of the affairs in Egypt.

Lord SALISBURY moved an address praying Her Majesty to withhold her assent from the proposed Statute for the University of Oxford, framed by the University of Oxford Commissioners, concerning the nomination of examiners. In doing so he argued that the statute would take away the independence of the University, and place the examinations in Greek and Latin in the hands of examiners not appointed by it, but by the Boards of Faculty, composed principally of the Professors.

Lord CAMPERDOWN reminded their Lordships that the existing system of appointing the examiners had been condemned by the Hebdomadal Council, the University Commissioners, and the University Committee of the Privy Council; and he maintained that as the new statute came before their Lordships recommended by the two latter bodies, the House ought to sanction it by the vote to be recorded on that occasion.

A discussion ensued; Lord CRANBROOK supporting the views of the mover, while Lord LANSDOWNE, Lord DERBY, and the Lord CHANCELLOR upheld the statute. On a division the motion was rejected by 70 to 57. The result was received with loud cheering from the Ministerial benches.

Lord BURY, having moved an address for the report of the Committee on the Channel Tunnel scheme, Lord MORLEY repeated what he had more than once before stated—that, when the report had been fully considered by Her Majesty's Government, so much of it as was not reported as "confidential" would be presented to both Houses. The motion was withdrawn. Several Bills having been advanced a stage, their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice that on Monday he will move a vote of credit (the amount of which will be stated to-morrow) for strengthening Her Majesty's military and naval forces in the Mediterranean. He also informed the House that the Sultan had agreed to join the Conference, but there was nothing in the despatch announcing this having direct reference to the despatch of troops to Egypt. At the same time he appealed to members to refrain from putting questions in reference to Egypt, except with regard to matters of fact and actual occurrences.

In response to this appeal, questions, of which notice had been given, in reference to the reported convention between England and France, the contemplated landing of troops, and other matters, were not put. Several questions were put in respect to the warnings said to have been given to the Government of what would occur in Alexandria after the bombardment, in reply to which Sir C. DILKE said that no such representations had been made by the Consular agents. Mr. CHILDERS said the War Office had no military agent at Alexandria who could make any such representations; and Mr. GLADSTONE said that, although he had received representations from merchants and others at Alexandria that Admiral Seymour's force was not strong enough to give protection, the squadron had since that date been reinforced in compliance with his demand.

In answer to a question from Mr. O'DONNELL, Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN said the Admiralty had received no information confirming the statement that the British shells had set fire to the town of Alexandria.

The House was subsequently engaged until a late hour on the report of the Arrears Bill, Mr. GLADSTONE, after much pressure from Sir M. HICKS-BEACH, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. HEALY, having previously stated that the new Land Commissioner will be Lord Monck.

In the first place, three new clauses, moved by the

Attorney-General for Ireland, were agreed to, one of which, enabling the Court to suspend proceedings for the recovery of rent pending the result of an application under the Act, was sharply criticised, and ultimately carried on a division by 162 to 49. Sir G. Campbell renewed his proposal that a release from arrears should operate as a bar to other creditors, but with the modification that the bar should only be valid until August, 1884. It met with considerable support on both sides of the House, Mr. Baring, Mr. D. Davies, Mr. V. Stuart, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. M'Coan speaking in its favour; and, on the other hand, it was opposed by the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Marum, and Mr. Daly, and on a division was negatived by 70 to 30.

On Clause 1, Mr. Gibson moved an amendment which would have made it incumbent on the Commissioners, in estimating the tenant's inability to pay rent, to take the value of his tenant-right into consideration; but he did not press it to a division, on receiving from the Government an assurance that they continued of opinion that the point should be left to the Commissioners.

A large number of verbal amendments were made in various clauses, and the Bill was then re-committed, in order to insert clauses appointing Lord Monck a fourth Land Commissioner, and to empower Boards of Guardians to borrow and the Treasury to advance money for the purpose of emigration.

The first clause was agreed to, and after some discussion of the second progress was reported. Some other business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at 10 minutes to 3 o'clock.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Bright has resigned his seat in the Cabinet.

Cabinet Councils were held on Tuesday and Thursday.

Mr. J. A. Godley has been appointed a Commissioner of Inland Revenue, in place of Mr. A. Montgomery, resigned.

Very extensive naval and military preparations are being made in the dockyards and arsenals in contemplation of extended operations in the East.

It is announced that, should a military expedition to Egypt become necessary, the Duke of Connaught will command the Guards Brigade.

A Parliamentary return has just been issued showing the number of judgments for the recovery of land entered up in the High Court of Justice (Ireland) during the periods mentioned below, upon foot of which writs of possession have not been issued; and of the ejectment decrees granted throughout Ireland at the Easter Sessions, 1882. The total number of judgments upon which writs of possession have not been issued, from the 1st of April to the 1st of June in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas Divisions, and from the 22nd of April to the 19th of June in the Exchequer Division, is 29, of which 14 were judgments for non-payment of rent in arrear, amounting to £3,323 19s. 7d. The remaining 15 were judgments entered on title. The number of ejectment decrees granted at the Easter Sessions, 1882, was 4,386, of which 485 were for overholding and on title, and 3,901 for non-payment of rent in arrear, amounting to £106,387 19s. 2¾d. Of the total number of decrees granted, 1,260 were in Connaught, 1,071 in Munster, 919 in Ulster, and 651 in Leinster.

The prosecution of the *Freiheit* does not appear either to have suppressed that journal or to have induced it to moderate its tone of exhortation. In its issue for Sunday, the 8th of July, which has only just appeared in this country, there is an article headed, "To Arms!" wherein the following instructive passages are to be found:—

It is necessary (says the *Freiheit*) that the brethren in all towns and districts should procure accurate knowledge of the locality. In every place a good plan or map should be prepared to facilitate revolutionary action. We have in a recent number of the *Rebel* published an article exhorting to this duty. "Each man should at this moment know exactly what he has to do. . . . . Especially necessary is it that as soon as possible the police headquarters and stations, the railways, telegraphs, barracks, and the principal highway junctions, should be seized; and it should not be neglected to take possession with artillery of the heights commanding towns, the streets, and bridges. A house-to-house search by the dregs of the populace (*Lumpen*) comes first in the second line of importance. As a preliminary, however, we must do our utmost to stir up and spread revolutionary ideas, especially among the soldiers, by means of flying pamphlets. If only a part of the army is on our side we command the certainty of victory. To arms!" In another article the "redoubled diligence" of the "Irish Revolutionists" is noted. "These fearless and valiant men," we are told, "answer double to each blow of the Government, and it is evidence of their excellent organisation that few or none have been caught. In Dublin the traitor John Kenny has met his death [literally, been 'made cold'] by four shots and six stabs. Thus was the farmer Patrick Cahill assassinated, the agent Blake shot, and the landlord M'Causland killed with scythes. At the stations of Kildwik (?) and Shipley tubes of dynamite were laid in preparation for a pleasure trip by the Prince of Wales."

Lord Carnarvon and Sir Richard Cross were the principal speakers at a meeting of the Vauxhall Ward Conservative Association of the borough of Lambeth. Lord Carnarvon confined himself to speaking on the Egyptian question. Having asserted that such extreme measures as had been resorted to might have been avoided had the Government been more resolute, he presumed that the Government might have a case which they had not disclosed, but, meanwhile, why did the ships bombard Alexandria? Mr. Gladstone had said it was in self-defence. But why had the ships been placed there to be defended? Again, Mr. Gladstone had answered, that it was for the protection of life and property. Let the smoking ruins of Alexandria be the answer to these two questions. To take such strong steps as they had done the position of the Government should be strong; but what was their position at home and abroad? At home they were in a position as embarrassing as any Government could sustain on account of their unwise speeches of the last few years, which rose in judgment against them on the subjects of sending Indian troops to Malta, of the acquisition of Cyprus, and of the vote of credit, while abroad we were probably committed in some way or other to a military occupation of Egypt, with all its consequences. For such a task the first necessity was allies; but the conduct of the Government had prevented their having allies. They had alienated Turkey, insulted Austria, neglected and set aside Italy, and tied the country to the French alliance, though they must have seen that the interests of the two countries were not identical. Sir Richard Cross having alluded to the retirement of so many members of the Cabinet, said that when the history of the Government came to be written, it would have to be declared that they could not protect life and property; that they brought in measures which tended to destroy the ownership of land and prevent owners having their rights or performing their duties. When pressed very much by turbulent persons in Ireland, and they found that coercion would not do what they wanted, they had condescended to buy obedience to the law by concession to agitation; and when difficulties arose in Egypt, their first action, according to one of their own members, was a breach of both international and moral law. Such would be the history of the present Government as stated by its own members. Sir Richard Cross, proceeding to speak on the Egyptian question, condemned the action of the Government in regard to the two Joint Notes, and charged them with having caused the destruction of Alexandria and the massacres by neglecting the warnings of our Consul, who prophesied all that had happened.

Sir Stafford Northcote has addressed the subjoined letter to Mr. A. B. Forwood, who sent to him copies of resolutions adopted at a Conservative meeting held recently in Hope Hall, Liverpool:—"30, St. James's-place, S.W., July 15, 1882.—My dear Sir,—I have to thank you for sending me the resolutions passed at Hope Hall. I cannot at this moment enter upon the very grave questions to which the events in Egypt must give rise. As regards the other resolutions, I cordially agree with the meeting in attributing the present state of affairs in Ireland very largely to the conduct of the Government, and in condemning the proposed Rules of Procedure in their present shape.—I remain faithfully yours, Stafford H. Northcote." Lord Salisbury has also written to Mr. Forwood, acknowledging receipt of the resolutions.

On Wednesday evening Sir Algernon Borthwick, the selected Conservative candidate for the borough of Chelsea, was entertained at dinner by the members of the Earls-court Conservative Club. Mr. R. Denny Urlin, in proposing "The Conservative Cause," coupled with the name of one of the Conservative candidates for the borough of Chelsea, Sir Algernon Borthwick, entered into a severe criticism of the policy of the present Government, pointing out that they had failed to carry out any of the measures which they had promised, contenting themselves with bribes and promises to the groundlings, but doing nothing for the permanent welfare and prosperity of the country. He said he should refrain from comment on the Egyptian Question, because he had completely failed to understand it. The toast was drunk amid loud and prolonged applause. Sir Algernon Borthwick, who on rising was loudly cheered, expressed the gratification which he felt at finding himself that evening in the headquarters of Chelsea Conservatism. Whatever might be the danger he had to incur, there could be no question of the great honour conferred upon him. He should be proud to be their champion, but at the same time he felt that he should lead a host of volunteers—(cheers)—and it was not on his humble efforts that victory would depend so much as on the special initiative of the gentlemen he saw present. There was a great deal to be done by effective organisation. He had already visited several centres of organisation in the borough and witnessed their activity; but there was much more remaining to be done by strong personal and earnest efforts on the part of those who had at heart the success of a great and good cause. (Cheers.) The present Ministry was returned to power as a Government of peace, retrenchment, and reform—a Government under which, as it was believed by its supporters, England would flourish and prosper for many years, with peace at home and honour abroad. The country had, however, been misled by Mr. Gladstone; and what had been the result of two years of his Government? Why, that his own life was not safe; that the state of Ireland was most deplorable, and that our position abroad was of the most critical character. (Hear, hear.) There had been no work done, no retrenchment effected, no reform carried out, no great financial measures adopted. The country was in a state of absolute paralysis as regarded its administration, and every man who appreciated that fact and exerted himself to deliver England from the Government that was weighing upon it would do a great service to his country. (Cheers.) The Eastern Question was a remarkable and curious example of the mistaken policy of the present Government. The way lay clear before them. The old traditional policy of England—the policy of Wellington, Palmerston, and all great English statesmen—had been to preserve the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire—not for the sake of the Turks, but for the sake of English interests. (Hear, hear.) It was easy to see how those interest both commercially and strategically were involved in this question. The vast commercial interests of England were so to a great extent concentrated in the Suez Canal, because the enormous commerce of England with the East passed through that narrow strip of water 100 miles long. That canal was situated in a territory which belonged to the Sultan of Turkey; and therefore as wise and prudent people we should desire to have the Sultan for our best friend. By law and by treaty Egypt belonged to the Sultan. That province was wrested from the great Napoleon by British blood and treasure, and it was in 1841 preserved to the Sultan by Lord Palmerston, who made short work of Mehemet Ali. Lord Palmerston gave Mehemet this option:—"If you wish to retain the Pashalik of Egypt as hereditary you must make up your mind in twenty days; and if you wish to retain the Pashalik of Syria for life you must decide in ten days." Led astray by evil advisers Mehemet delayed in coming to terms with England, and he lost the Pashalik of Syria, and in another ten days if he had not yielded he would have lost Egypt. The present Government, instead of acting on the lines of Lord Palmerston, entered into an alliance with France, which had always endeavoured to detach Egypt from Turkey, and make it independent. Now, the independence of Egypt was a physical impossibility. It was only strong when under the ægis of the Sultan of Turkey, but France's desire to make Egypt independent was always combated by us, both when we wrested it from Napoleon and saved it again in 1841. The present Government, however, led by an eminent member of it, one of the representatives of Chelsea, was so keen in endeavouring to obtain a commercial treaty with France that they sold our interests in Egypt to that country for the sake of a commercial advantage. The French were much too astute for the eminent member for Chelsea. They decoyed him into their policy, but did not pay the price, and yet one would have thought that the Government should have paused twice before they allied themselves with the invaders of Tunis—with a Power which, in time of peace, seized on a Mohammedan province, and thereby roused a spirit of fanaticism throughout the East. Far from that, they went with France in every step. When the Sultan sent commissioners to Egypt, who would have restored order in that country, England, instead of welcoming them, sent ships of war into Egyptian waters, with orders not to leave until the Sultan's representatives had gone away. Then came the dual note, the naval demonstration, and, lastly, the Conference at Constantinople—a Conference called to decide whether English interests should be sustained, and English honour rescued from the slur that had been cast upon it. (Hear, hear.) Then came the story of the bombardment. Whether that was right or wrong, every Englishman gloried in the first twelve hours when the British fleet was able to show what it could do. (Cheers.) He himself had two relatives of his own, who were midshipmen in that fleet. He knew many of the officers, including the gallant Beresford, and Fisher, and others, who so nobly and worthily had succeeded the Commerells, Pagets, and Elliots, themselves the head of a long and illustrious line of British captains. (Cheers.) They were all proud of the gallantry displayed by the British sailors; but when they came to the policy of the bombardment it assumed a different aspect. He believed it was now generally understood that it was a mistaken step to have ventured upon it without having those troops in readiness with whom they might have settled the whole Egyptian Question at once by the capture of Arabi. (Cheers.) The misfortune was that all that ought to have been done was neglected at the beginning. What should now be done was a question of great difficulty, and he would be a bold prophet who would venture to predict the future. (Hear, hear.) The spirit which had been aroused would not be soon allayed. M. de Freycinet had announced in the French Chamber that he had proposed a joint French and English intervention. They must all hope that this would have a prosperous issue; but they might depend up it that joint intervention in that land was based on very shifting and dangerous ground. By neglecting to vindicate British interests in the outset, opportunities were given for raising agitation among those Eastern peoples, and a possible consequence might be that we might have an Arabi Bey in every city in India; we might have a further Russian advance on Merv, and the great and perplexing problem of what was called the Eastern Question might again be brought forward. (Hear, hear.) If the present Government remained in office, disaster, if not degradation, might be expected. It was necessary, in dealing with this difficult question, that whatever way they inclined they should take a bold course from the outset, and follow it up with constancy and resolution.

SACRED GREEK CODICES AT HOME AND ABROAD.—No. III.

In the third paper the Dean writes:—

"Dear Dr. Scrivener,—In proceeding now to call your attention to between sixty and seventy sacred codices which will have to be added to those mentioned in your '*Introduction*,' let us hope that I shall enjoy the good fortune to have you with me in the opinion I have long entertained that the time has fully come for assigning definite numerical designations to the many copies having a fixed *locus* which have become known to us since the time of Scholz. *That* laborious man, in 1830, raised the number of our known Evangelia—(no one is better acquainted with the circumstance than yourself)—from 237 to 469; as Griesbach, in 1777—1796, had raised the number from 112 to 236. But the last fifty years have introduced to our notice at least 180 Evangelia more: and I am persuaded that I am correctly interpreting the experience of every student in this department of sacred science when I declare that referring to these by such ponderous designations as 'Middle-Hill 13975,' 'B.M. Additional 19389,'—or even as 'Venet. I. xxxiv.,' 'Ambros. M. 48 *sup.*,'—has become simply impracticable. This is not nearly all, however. The mere attempt opens the door to perpetual mistakes. For my own part, I find it a measure of necessity to employ some conciser method. Let the MSS., once for ever, be correctly designated and sufficiently described; and then 'Evan.,' followed by a numeral which cannot extend to more than three places of figures, will suffice to send a student without difficulty or risk to the MS. intended.

"On the other hand, what I am about to do is not (*more Scholziano*) to run up a list from which subsequent research will have to make serious deductions. To assign a number to every Evangelium which has been anywhere heard of since 1830, would indeed result in a gratifying total of 650 codices in place of the actual 469. But it is not thus that I desire to see the work proceed. Help me, pray, to build with materials which will last as long as these studies are cultivated by mankind.

"We shall, I trust, be agreed, then, that it is undesirable for every reason to assign (as Scholz did not hesitate to do) permanent numbers to those sacred codices which travellers relate that they were shown in the monastic libraries of the East. Let a very careful account be carried away of those precious objects, by all means: but experience has shown that travellers seldom find it practicable to draw up such a description of a single codex as will suffice for its identification after many days, and be in itself of the least practical use. A visitor to the same monastery can never depend, as when he visits a public library at Rome, Paris, London—on being shown any particular manuscript that he inquires for. Not only so, but it is observable that it is quite the exception if any two travellers bring away with them from the same monastery as identical inventory of the specimens they saw there. The volumes themselves are not safe. One might, in fact, almost as reasonably assign numbers to the manuscripts in a bookseller's catalogue—which will be gone to-morrow, and will then be scarcely capable of being traced. Ignoring, therefore, *the last twenty* of Scholz' numbers,—(No. 450 to No. 469),—which denote as many Evangelia seen by him at Jerusalem, at St. Saba, and at Patmos—at which three places, be it observed in passing, the Rev. H. O. Coxe some twenty years later [viz., in 1857] saw [14+23+4=] *forty-one* Evangelia),—the list comes out as follows. You will observe that the first specimens enumerated are those in Continental collections, to which I called your attention in my former series of Letters:—

"Evann. 450 and 451 then will henceforth respectively denote the Evangelium and the copy of the entire New Testament at Ferrara.—Evann. 452 and 453, will designate the two Evangelia at Parma.—Evann. 454 and 455, the two at Modena.—Evann. 456 to 461, the six at Milan—of which the last must be noted for the 'Catholic Epistles' and for 'Paul.'—Evann. 462 to 469 will designate the eight Evangelia at Venice. These twenty you have mentioned at pp. 219-20 of your *Introduction*. *My* numbers follow *your* order.

"Evan. 470. Vallicell. E. 40 [XI.], minutely described by Bianchini (*Evan. Quadr.* ii. P. i., pp. 538-40), is a Catena on St. John's Gospel more ample in its contents than the Catena published by Cordier. It is the work of two caligraphists—one, to p. 22 inclusive: the other, to the end. A *facsimile* of the writing is exhibited by Bianchini at p. 540.

"Note, that Haenel has misled us with regard to Arras. The librarian (M. Wicquot) assures me that *no* Greek sacred codices exist there. Evan. 471 will therefore denote the copy of St. John in the Institute at Paris: *chart* [xvi.], which must once have formed part of an entire Evangelium since it begins on quire λβ'. On the first page is written '*C. Emmerei Sanquintiniani, emptus* 40 *asses.*' The learned librarian, M. Tardieu, further adds—'Le MS. au dernier siècle a appartenu à M. Morrian, procureur du roi et de la ville de Paris,' who bequeathed his library to the city—whence it was transferred to the Institute on the creation of that famous body.—Evan. 472, Poitiers *chart.* [xvi], is a small folio copy of the entire New Testament. I owe the information to M. Dartige, the librarian.—The Evangelium said to be at Toledo, I decline to number until I have convinced myself of its existence—which hitherto I have failed to do.

"Muralt's 5 Evangelia ('*Introd.*' pp. 209-10)—viz., 2^pe^, 4^pe^, 7^pe^, 8^pe^, 11^pe^,—will be severally numbered Evan. 473 to Evan. 477:—Tischendorf's 3 (p. 212), Evan. 478 to Evan. 480. And the venerable dated copy from St. Saba, of which I spoke in my first letter (Evan, 461, according to Scholz), which is now in Russia, will henceforth be Evan. 481.

"We come at last to England: and here—beginning with twenty-five unnumbered Evangelia in Oxford, and requesting you to note in passing that *Art.* 1 in Barocc. 59 was never an 'Evan.' but is a fragment of an 'Evst.'—I proceed to number Cromwell 15 and 16 ('*Intro.*' p. 216) respectively Evann. 482 and 483. The former is exquisitely written. Many corrections of the text are found in the margin. This M.S. was not used for reading in church, Among the τέτλοι is found περὶ τῆς μοιχάλιδος.—Evan. 483 is beautifully, but not *so* beautifully executed: the Eusebian tables are exquisite. It has ἀρχ. and τέλ. It was collated by Dr. Mangey in 1749.

"Miscell. 17 (D infr. 2, 21), once Humphrey Wanley's, was bought in 1776 by Sam. Smalbroke, Canon of Lichfield, who writes—'Nunc octogenarius libenter do donoque,' &c. 'Junii die 4°, natalitio meo, A.D. 1800.' This very interesting little codex (5½in. by 4in.) will be Evan. 484.

"Miscell. 141, I call Evan. 485. *Amm.* (but little *Eus.* and scarcely any ἀρχ. and τέλ.) Mut. Jo. xxi. 3—24. This codex is small (6½in. by 4½), and very prettily written.

"Evan. 486, Bodl. Miscell. gr. 293 (Auct. T. V. 34), [xiii] is a small 4to. *Amm.* (not *Eus.*) ἀρχ. and τέλ., τέτλ. The style is very unusual. It omits the twelve verses in St. John.

"Canonici Greek 33, 34, 36 and 112 will be respectively Evann. 487, 488, 489, and 490.—Note, that Canonici Greek 122 (a codex of 312 leaves) is in *Sclavonian* (not 'Illyrian'); and, as 'Codex Sclavonicus,' will be numbered Evan. 491. This closes the Bodleian account.

"Next come the 'Wake Evangelia,' brought from Constantinople a century and a-half ago; which you describe at pp. 214 and 215 of your '*Introduction*,' and concerning which further details are to be found in the Rev. G. W. Kitchin's published Catalogue of the MSS. in Christ Church Library (4to 1867). Of these, as yet, only two have had numbers assigned to them—viz., No. xx., which is Wetstein's Evan. 74, and No. xxvi., which is his Evan. 73. There remain fifteen codices: of which two (No. xii. and No. xxxiv.) are copies of the entire New Testament. No. xii. will henceforth be our *Evan. 492; while Nos. xxi., xxii., xxiv., xxv., xxvii., xxviii., xxix., xxx., xxxi., xxxii., xxxiv., xxxvi., xxxix., and xl., will be respectively Evann. 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, *503, 504, 505, and 506. Here we leave Oxford and proceed to Cambridge.

"*Evann. 507 and *508 will represent Trin. Coll. B. x., 16 and 17—which you describe at pp. 212 and 211; and which editors will always refer to as w^scr^ and i^scr^.

"Next will come the nine Lambeth Evangelia which *you* have made useful as well as famous, and which you describe at pp. 210 and 212 of your "*Introduction*"—viz., Lamb. 1175 (a^scr^), 1176 (b^scr^), 1177 (c^scr^), 1178 (d^scr^), 1179 (e^scr^), 1180 (v^scr^), 1192 (f^scr^), 1255 or C 4 (u^scr^), 1350 (t^scr^). They will be severally *Evann. 509, *510, *511, *512, *513, *514, *515, *516 and *517. Concerning these, let me be allowed to refer unlearned readers to your *Full and exact Collation of about* 20 *Greek MSS. of the Gospels*, —1853.

"Evan. 518 will indicate the fragment of the Gospels at Sion College (p. 219), which may be of the fourteenth century.

"The Evangelium in the University Library at Edinburgh (p. 213) will be Evan. 519.—The three at Glasgow Q 7.9, Q 7.10, and S 8.141—will be severally Evann. 520, 521, and 522.

"Evan. 523 [XIII.] will indicate an Evangelium in the Blenheim collection (Blenheim 3 B 14),—a nice bright, clean copy (4to) written with very black ink. It has τίτλ. *Amm. Eus.* Κεφφ. and ἀναγνώσματα: and has been prepared for Church use with ἀρχ. and τέλ. The last section in St. Matthew is 356,—in St. Mark, 237—in St. Luke, 350 (written against ver. 53), a number I have never seen elsewhere:—in St. John, 232. The pictures are very barbarous: the ornamentation is effected with vermilion.

"Through the liberality and kindness of the Earl of Leicester, I am able to give you some account of the two precious Evangelia you refer to at p. 216 of your '*Introduction*.' Evan. 524 will indicate 'Holkham 3' [xiii.], which is a truly interesting 4to. of 183 leaves. Note that four of them have been misplaced, and require to be read in the following order: fol. 81, 84, 85, 82, 83, 86. The pages measure 8⅝in. by 6¼in., and have never been cropped, though the codex is in modern blue morocco binding. This Evangelium is beautifully written in long lines, of which there are 27 in a page. Notwithstanding the painted Eusebian tables at the beginning, the sections (*Amm.*) are not subscribed; and, singular to relate, the latest of them in Matthew is 323—in Mark the last two are 227 and 231—in Luke the last is 309—and in John 210. It is really a superb MS. of extraordinary interest, in consequence of the many singular representations it contains of Scripture subjects, though some of these have experienced injury. Besides fine pictures of the Evangelists and gorgeous headings, we find exhibited before St. Matthew's Gospel—(1) St. John Baptist preaching, and (2) the call of Andrew and Peter. Before St. Mark—(1) the healing of the leper, and (2) of the paralytic; (3) the giving of sight to the blind, and (4) Zacchæus in the sycamore; (5) the Baptism; (6) the miracle of the five loaves; (7) the Transfiguration, and (8) the anointing of our Lord's feet. Before St. Luke,—(1) the Agony in the garden; (2) the raising of Lazarus; (3) the triumphal entry into Jerusalem. Before St. John—(1) the Crucifixion; (2) the Resurrection; (3) the appearance to Thomas; (4) the Day of Pentecost. The codex is furnished with τίτλοι, but was not intended for Church use, being wholly without ἀρχ. and τέλ. The writing so closely resembles that of Coisl. 200 (though a little *larger*) that I am constrained to accept for Evan. 524 the date you assign to Evan. 38; though I should have thought both codices at least a century older.

"Evan. 525 [xiii.] 'Holkham No. 4,' is a very finely written 4to., of 352 leaves, of nearly the same dimensions as the preceding (8¾ 6¾), but quite different in style. It has beautiful pict. with gorgeous headings of the Gospels: τίτλ. (Matthew, Luke, and John in gold) at the beginning and throughout the volume. The codex has been adopted for Church use, with ἀρχ. and τέλ. in vermilion. The last section in Matthew, 355: in Mark, 231: in Luke, 340: in John, 226. At the end of each Gospel, the number of στίχοι is recorded in superb style. Both these codices (and they are alike exquisite specimens) contain the troubling of the pool, and the *pericope de adultera*.

"Though I have written a long letter, you will see that I have travelled over the ground at a very rapid rate. It is because I am eager, for your sake, to move forward and soon to make an end. On referring to my Italian notes, however, I perceive that I have preserved many details concerning the sacred codices I was the first to introduce to the notice of scholars, well worthy of insertion even in a cursory description like the present. These, with the editor's leave, I will hereafter put on record in a concluding letter."

THE BISHOP OF CAPETOWN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Cape Town Association and other friends met the Bishop at his invitation in goodly numbers at the National Society's room on Tuesday last, Earl Nelson presiding. After alluding to the loss of Mr. C. Jones, the hon. secretary, and Dr. Arnold, the invaluable head of the Moslem Mission at the Cape, the Chairman said "such losses did no real damage to a cause; the example, the sympathy—and may we not say the prayers of the departed?—still give living help." He then referred to the new life of usefulness on which Zonnebloem College had entered, after having seemed to be destined to become only a middle-class school for Europeans; and to the efforts made by the Church at the Cape to meet both the reduction in the S.P.G. grant and the expenses of the Grahamstown Appeal. The judgment in this case he explained to be an important gain to the Church, as having both condemned the conduct of Dean Williams and approved the course taken by the Church both in appointing her Bishops and organising her Synod.

The Bishop of Capetown then explained the causes which had brought him unwillingly again to England so soon, among which the recent appeal was one of the chief. People blamed them for having forced it on; but all at the Cape well knew that the more important question of the Church's position which was involved in it had been threatening trouble ever since he went out, and not only *must* some day be settled, but was liable at any time to be called in question by any clergyman under discipline, who, however great his offence, might turn round and defy his judges, by professing to belong to the Church of England in South Africa. This the judgment declared an untenable position, and he hoped the way was preparing for putting the whole question on a true and sound basis. One undertaking very near to his heart was the new House of Mercy for fallen women. The old house had done, and was doing, a great work; but it was felt to be most desirable to move it to another site, more healthful and further from temptation. The work had been taken up most generously at the Cape, and he hoped it would be also in England. The Malay Mission, which was making great progress in Dr. Arnold's hands, was brought to a standstill by his death, but was to be united to Canon Lightfoot's great work amongst the natives in Capetown. Zonnebloem College had had a large influx of Basuto and other natives, so that while there were only twenty or thirty European middle-class scholars, there were eighty resident natives. The Church people at the Cape had readily raised £500 to meet the reduction of that sum in the S.P.G. grant last year, and he hoped they would raise at least £300 this year. He then described the great progress made in building churches and schools and other work, and because some think there is little work amongst the natives at the Cape, stated that in his recent visitation this year, he had confirmed 400 or 500, and that the average of all his confirmations gave nine-tenths of natives, of whose reverent and devout behaviour any European congregation might be envious.

The Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard then proposed a resolution of sympathy with the Church in South Africa, which was seconded by the Bishop of Colombo. It is, of course, the missionary work of that Church, the Bishop said, that attracts our sympathy, but the whole Anglican communion looks to it as called to play a very prominent part in working out the great problem of founding on a constitutional basis the Colonial Church of the future. Disestablishment had already come upon his own diocese, and they looked at once to the South African Church. They were appealed to on both sides. Some said, "Now you are laying down the lines for the future of your Church, let there be nothing narrow or exclusive. Take in as many as possible." Others said, "Look for the old paths, and do not be diverted from them for the sake of increasing your supporters." For our own sakes, then, and that of the whole Anglican communion, we call upon you to make the work of Bishop Gray a complete success even in the eyes of men. Some point to this establishment of the provincial system as a model, some as a great mistake. Let us try to show that it was no mistake, but the true course, fraught with the best consequences for the future.

Sir H. Barkly, as former Governor of the Cape, testified to the invaluable work of the Church there, and moved a resolution of sympathy with the South African Bishops and clergy under the trial of the Grahamstown difficulties, regretting that the Marquis of Bath was prevented from discharging the duty. He had read the reports of the judgment, and confessed his inability to understand its bearings. What the Supreme Court in the Colony said was law and the Privy Council affirmed must be very good law indeed. *Dura lex, sed lex.* We must accept it, but the South African Church was none the less to be pitied; for from the beginning it had been made the sport of law and lawyers. It was cut adrift against its wishes, and when it attempted to shift for itself, it was confronted with legal quibbles. If it had been forced to untie a Gordian knot, he hoped that neither the home nor the Cape Church would allow either the Metropolitan or the Bishop of Grahamstown to bear the burden alone of the present cost, or of the serious consideration of the next steps that have to be taken.

The Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope seconded the resolution, with a hope that English Churchmen would cease to talk much of sympathy, and put their hands in their pockets.

The Dean of York proposed a third resolution in favour of the establishment of the new House of Mercy at the Cape, noticing that the names on the Cape Town Committee guaranteed a real need and a real work, and that one-half of the subscriptions had been raised on the spot.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

The disturbances at St. James's, Hatcham, were again before the Greenwich Police-court on Tuesday, when Henry William Sanders, churchwarden of St. James's, Hatcham, appeared to two summonses under the Brawling Act, the first for molesting, letting, disturbing, vexing, and troubling, and by other unlawful means disquieting the Rev. Henry Aston Walker, a clergyman in holy orders, then and there ministering and delegating the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and the second for being guilty of "indecent" behaviour in the church. Mr. Poland, who appeared for the vicar, said the proceedings were taken under the Act 23 and 24 Vic., cap. 32, the *maximum* penalty being £5.

On Friday, June 23, there was an early morning service, specially for Communion. Mr. Bridges (the people's churchwarden), Mr. Pearson (the curate), the defendant, and three ladies were present. It was the custom at this church for the male communicants to receive the bread and wine before the women did so. Mr. Walker had consecrated the bread and wine, administered the Sacrament to himself, and was in the act of passing the chalice containing the wine to Mr. Bridges when Mr. Sanders came hurriedly up to the altar, placed himself between the vicar and the communicant, and protested against the service as illegal. He said there were not a sufficient number of communicants, three at least being necessary. He had ascertained that none of the three ladies were going to communicate. The defendant succeeded in entirely preventing the service being continued. The communicant returned to his seat, the chalice containing the consecrated wine being put aside. Mr. Poland submitted that the defendant had been guilty of a gross outrage in interrupting the vicar especially at a time when the communicant was kneeling to receive the consecrated wine. There was no doubt that the Communion was illegal unless there were at least three persons to partake of the bread and wine, but the vicar naturally assumed that at least three would present themselves. If Mr. Sanders saw anything illegal in the service his right course would have been to complain to the Bishop, who, if he saw fit, could admonish the vicar. Mr. Poland candidly admitted that the vicar had not acted in a strictly legal manner in administering the Sacrament to only one person, but this in no way altered the position of the defendant, who had clearly committed a gross breach of the statute.

The Rev. H. A. Walker, sworn, said the service was for the administration of the Holy Sacrament, and he concluded that the ladies referred to, whom he knew as regular communicants, would partake of it. He made no reply to Mr. Sanders, because he wished to avoid an altercation during the service. He made three attempts to pass the chalice to Mr. Bridges after Mr. Sanders interposed, but was each time prevented by the defendant placing himself in front.

By Mr. Jeune: Two years ago a presentment was made against him to the Bishop for administering the Sacrament to an illegal number, and he explained that he had no reasonable doubt that the number would be sufficient. He did not conceive it to be his duty to take steps to ascertain whether those attending the service intended to communicate, and he proceeded with the service in the expectation of there being a sufficient number. He did not discontinue the service when its illegality was pointed out. He then had no option, the bread and wine having been consecrated. Witness had no means of ascertaining whether all those present would communicate. It was not the custom of the Church to ask them.

Re-examined by Mr. Poland: If it had been pointed out to him that the number of communicants was insufficient, before he consecrated the bread and wine, it was a question whether he would have proceeded.

By Mr. Balguy: These early services were simply Communion services, and no other portion of the service was read. People who left without taking the Sacrament generally did so after the Prayer for the Church Militant. There was a long interval between that and giving the bread.

For the defence Mr. Jeune submitted that, so far from being displeased, the vicar ought to thank the defendant for endeavouring to prevent him from committing an illegal act.

Mr. Balguy said the whole question turned on the point, was it part of Mr. Sanders's duty to have interfered at all?

Mr. Jeune submitted that it was, and said there could be no complaint against the way in which he had fulfilled what he conceived to be his duty.

Mr. Balguy: I do not agree with you there. I think that even if he was in the right, he chose an unseemly time and acted in an unseemly manner.

Mr. Jeune then contended that there could not be a conviction on this summons, because no divine service according to the rubric was being performed.

Mr. Balguy overruled the objection.

Mr. Jeune then said he openly offered to have the whole case submitted to the Bishop, pledging his client to abide by his decision. He remarked that this was entirely a point in ecclesiastical law, and ought not to have been brought into a criminal court.

Mr. Poland could not accept this offer.

Mr. Balguy, in giving his decision, said he could not agree that there was no real service going on at this time, because he thought that after the Prayer for the Church Militant the vicar might fairly assume that those who remained were communicants. He did not think it part of Mr. Walker's duty to do more than that. It seemed to him shocking that at so very solemn a time such interference should have taken place, though he did not doubt that Mr. Sanders acted conscientiously. He very much mistook what was his duty, and would be fined 40s.

Mr. Jeune applied to the magistrate for a case on the point of law; and

Mr. Balguy consented to grant it if it were stated within a week.

The second summons was ordered to stand over.

Mr. Pearson, Q.C., on Wednesday, in the action of "Ebbetts *v.* Booth," applied for an injunction to restrain "General" Booth from using the Eagle Tavern, City-road, in such a way as to endanger the renewal of the wine and spirit licence. The applicant is the trustee of the will of the sub-lessor, and he applies on the ground that he anticipates breaches of the covenant, which provides that the premises shall be used for an inn or tavern, and be conducted in a proper and orderly way. The plaintiff quoted "General" Booth's utterances in public and his letters to the public press, for the purpose of contending that a low class of persons would be assembled upon the premises, and by this means the licence would be endangered. An affidavit by "General" Booth was read, which stated that he intended to put the tavern in the hands of a brewer, and that he proposed to use the other part of the premises for religious purposes. Mr. Pearson, Q.C., and Mr. Renshaw were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., and Mr. Burnell for the defendant. Ultimately the injunction was refused.

At the Middlesex Sessions, William Upton, a shepherd, from Harrow, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for having cruelly mutilated a sheep.

Charlotte Toomer, headmistress of the Lea-bridge School, Clapton, was summoned for having assaulted Edward Brock, 6 years of age. Mr. Abbott defended. The boy, it appeared, had been attending the school with a brother. On June 26 he was made to stand on a form and tapped on the hand with a slight cane; but he appeared to have told his father, a coffee-house keeper in the neighbourhood, that the schoolmistress had "punched him in the tooth," and he said the same in the witness-box. This allegation was, however, disproved by the assistant schoolmistress. It was further elicited that the boy had been brought to the school kicking and screaming by a servant whom he had bitten on the way. He had fought with his brother in school, and had probably then received the blow which made his mouth bleed. There was no other witness than the boy himself, and Mr. Bushby, saying that the child had been properly corrected, dismissed the summons, and ordered the boy's father to pay the defendant £1 1s. costs.

The sentences of imprisonment passed by the Whitchurch magistrates on members of the Salvation Army for persisting in a public procession were quashed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and the magistrates were ordered to pay the costs.

At the Manchester Assizes Thomas Dronsfield, a mill-owner, living at Middleton, who was found guilty on Monday of having set fire to a mill at Middleton belonging to him, with intent to defraud the London, Liverpool, and Globe, and other insurance companies, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The case of Mutch and wife *v.* Wilson and others was concluded on Wednesday at the Leicester Assizes. Damages were laid at £25,000. Mrs. Mutch, who is the wife of a Leicester doctor, when passing in a pony carriage over a colliery tramway belonging to the defendants, on the high road, was knocked down and very seriously injured. The jury believed that the defendants had been guilty of negligence, and found for the plaintiffs—damages, £4,500.

A man named Vick, living at Barnes, was summoned to the Wandsworth Police-court for not sending his child to school on the day of the inspector's visit. Mr. Yeates, who prosecuted, said the ratepayers had thereby lost 18s. The defendant said the child had been threatened with a caning if she did not pass. The magistrate said the case was frivolous and absurd. Such prosecutions would make the school hateful, and he dismissed the summons.

Lord Albert Pelham Clinton appeared at the Westminster Police-court on Wednesday to a summons charging him with obtaining the sum of £30 on the 10th of July from Mr. Isidor Weil, cigar and cigarette manufacturer, of St. George's-place, Knightsbridge, by false pretences and with intent to defraud. Mr. Montagu Williams appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. St. John Wontner for the defence. Mr. Williams, in opening the case, said the charge of fraud was exceedingly clear; and he must ask the magistrate, when he had heard the evidence, to send the defendant to take his trial before another tribunal. Mr. Isidor Weil deposed that he lived at 41, St. George's-place, Knightsbridge. He had known the defendant for two or three years as an occasional customer. On the morning of Monday, the 10th of July, the defendant called and asked for a loan of £50. Ultimately the witness agreed to lend £30, for which the defendant gave him what he called a cheque, which he said his agents would pay in the morning. On presenting the cheque, however, he did not receive payment; and after inquiry he applied for a summons against the defendant. He was not a money-lender, and did not charge interest on small loans to his customers. Other evidence was heard, and after a long argument Mr. Sheil said he considered that the prosecution had failed to make out their case, and dismissed the summons. The prosecutor was then bound over, under the advice of Mr. Williams, to prefer a Bill of indictment at the next Old Bailey Sessions, under the Vexatious Indictments Act.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore on Sunday morning, and Her Majesty received the Holy Communion, together with her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice and some members of the household. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Canon Gee, D.D., Vicar of Windsor, and reader in Her Majesty's chapel, preached the sermon. The Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Lady-in-Waiting, drove from Windsor Castle on Saturday evening to Clewer churchyard, and visited the grave of the late Sir Thomas Myddelton Biddulph, formerly Keeper of the Privy Purse and Private Secretary to the Queen. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice remained some time in the picturesque burial-ground.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present on Wednesday at a garden-party in the grounds of the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-road.

The Prince of Wales, on Wednesday, presided at a meeting of the General Committee for the Fisheries Exhibition to be held in London next year.

The *Bacchante*, with the sons of the Prince of Wales on board, is expected at Spithead next week.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice left Windsor Castle on Wednesday for Osborne, where Her Majesty is expected to remain till about the 22nd of August.

Fare ye well, my friends. In sorrow,
Not in anger, do I go;
Much I fear me lest to-morrow
Bring fresh triumphs o'er the foe.
Guilt of bloodshed! I could share it—
Proves not Ireland all I say?
But a battle—I can't bear it,
If 'tis England gains the day.

When, a week since, I consented
That our fleet should shell a fort,
Twas in hope they'd be prevented—
If to force they would resort—
By the sight of guns Egyptian
From attempting to perform
Orders of that fierce description;
Yet they kill, and take by storm!

Good bye, Joseph—William, *rale*—
Join I Forster and Argyll,
Lansdowne, Cowper: go you gaily
On your path beside the Nile.
Should you meet the Turk, abuse him,
As it was your wont to do;
Should you pay, employ, or use him,
I have strongish terms for you.

—*St. James's Gazette.*

An important bequest has been made to the South Kensington Museum—a collection of about fou hundred pieces of carved jade and Oriental crystals. They have been on loan for some time past at the Museum, in two cases, in the court where the Chinese and Japanese objects are kept. The late owner, Mr. Arthur Wells, has left the whole collection to the nation; he died about three months ago. Many of the specimens of jade are extremely fine and valuable, among them especially a small inkstand or writing case of white jade covered with perforated panels of green jade and decorated with rubies. This is worth at least £1,100. Other admirable examples are some extraordinary pieces of open work. There are three or four large pieces of the very rare mixed white and red jade. The gift is a most desirable addition to the treasures in the South Kensington Museum, and in money value cannot be estimated at less than from £25,000 to £30,000.

A committee of persons eminent in art and archæology has been formed for the purpose of resuming and completing the excavations at Ephesus on the site of the Temple of Diana, under the superintendence of Mr. J. T. Wood, who carried them on for so many years for the trustees of the British Museum. The proposed excavations will be undertaken with the view of rescuing the sculptured frieze and other portions of the superstructure of the temple which were precipitated beyond the limits of the present excavation, and it is hoped that the result of further explorations will be the recovery of sculptured marbles quite equal in value and interest to those already deposited in the Elgin Gallery at the British Museum.

A history of Colchester Castle, which is to contain much fresh material connected with the architecture and the associations of this interesting old relic, will shortly be published by Messrs. Benham, of Colchester.

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In tins at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c. By Chemists and Grocers.

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Warranted not to injure Health or Skin. It prevents Baldness and the Hair Turning Grey; Cleanses from Dandriff, Restores when falling off; Strengthens Weak Hair; Causes Eyebrows, Whiskers, and Moustaches to grow; and when used for Children forms the basis of a Magnificent Head of Hair.

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Current Accounts opened according to the usual practice of other Bankers, and Interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £25. No commission charged for keeping Accounts.

The Bank also receives money on Deposit at Three per cent. Interest, repayable on demand.

The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables; the Collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.

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A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

31st March, 1880.

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HOW to PURCHASE a HOUSE for TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with immediate Possession and no Rent to pay. Apply at the office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY.

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A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT of the CITY BANK, Limited, London.

At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, held at the Cannon-street Hotel, TUESDAY, 18th July, 1882.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN JONES, Esq. Chairman,
Henry John Atkinson, Esq.
John Henderson, Esq.
Henry Holmes, Esq.
Samuel Joshua, Esq.
Andrew Lawrie, Esq.
William McArthur, Esq., Alderman, M.P.,
William Macnaughtan, Esq.
Joaquin de Mancha, Esq.
James E. Vanner, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE (corner of Finch-lane), Threadneedle street. Alfred George Kennedy, Manager.

David G. H. Pollock, Assistant Manager.

BRANCHES.

Bond-street Branch—34, Old Bond-street.—Edward G. Mullins, Manager.

Tottenham-court-road Branch—159 and 160, Tottenham-court-road.—Frederick B. Kirby, Manager.

Ludgate-hill Branch—61 and 63, Ludgate-hill.—George W. Oakley, Manager.

Paddington Branch—219 and 221, Edgware road.—Thomas Reed, Manager.

Knightsbridge Branch—7, Lowndes-terrace.—Richard S. Fennings, Manager.

Aldgate Branch—Aldgate-buildings, corner of Fenchurch-street and Leadenhall-street.—Alfred Jaques, Manager.

Holborn Branch—84, Holborn-viaduct.—William H. Nicholls, Manager.

Old-street Branch—Great Eastern-street.—George Short, Manager. Secretary—Ashley Fisher,

The Register of Shareholders and Register of Transfers having been duly authenticated, the following Report was read, viz.:—

The Directors present to the Shareholders the annexed balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the half year to 30th June, 1882, showing that, after providing for interest on deposit accounts and for bad and doubtful debts, the gross profits, with £5,383 19s. 8d. brought forward from the last account, amount to £113,161 10s. 5d.

Provision being made for current expenses, rebate on bills discounted not due, the Directors declare a dividend free of income tax, at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum on £800,000 the capital paid up, add £25,000 to the reserved fund, thereby increasing it to £355,000, and carry forward to the next account £8,319 12s. 11d.

The Directors retiring by rotation on this occasion are Mr. John Jones, Mr. William Macnaughtan, and Mr. James E. Vanner, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The Auditors, Mr. John Curry and Mr. William Edmund East, also again tender their services for the ensuing year.

The Chairman having declared the dividend for the half-year ending the 30th June last, at and after the rate of £10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, free of income-tax, payable on and after the 19th inst.,

It was resolved unanimously:

That the Report now read be received and adopted.

That the following Directors, retiring by rotation, be re elected—viz., Mr. John Jones, Mr. William Macnaughtan, and Mr. James E. Vanner.

Mr. John Curry and Mr. William Edmund East were re-elected Auditors of the Bank, with the usual remuneration,

It was resolved unanimously:

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and Directors for the very able manner in which they have discharged their duties during the past half-year.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Manager, Branch Managers, Secretary, and other officers, for the care and attention they have devoted to the interests of the Bank.

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Auditors for their attention to the duties of their office.

(Signed) JOHN JONES, Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes.

ASHLEY FISHER, Secretary.

The CITY BANK, Limited, London.—BALANCE-SHEET, 30th June, 1882.

Dr.

To capital paid up, viz., £10 per Share on 80 000 shares				£800,000	0 0
To reserved fund				330,000	0 0
To Current and deposit accounts				4,100,500	18 4
To acceptances against cash in hand, bankers' bills, approved securities, &c.				2,414,180	13 7
To liabilities on foreign bills negotiated				6,970	12 9
To profit and loss account, viz:—					
Undivided profit brought forward from last half-year	£5,383	19 8			
Since added, after provision for bad and doubtful debts	107,777	10 9			
				113,161	10 5
				£7,773,822	15 1
					Cr.

By Exchequer Bills, East India Debentures, and Metropolitan Consolidated Stock		£384,900	10 10
By Cash,			
In hand	£253,658 19 6		
At Bank of England	354,856 5 4		
At call	423,000 0 0		
		1,031,515	4 10
By Bills discounted	£1,533,003 3 4		
By Loans, advances, &c.	2,303,306 5 1		
		3,836,309	8 5
By liabilities of customers for acceptances per contra		2,414,180	13 7
By liabilities of customers for endorsements on foreign bills negotiated per contra		6,970	12 9
By current expenses		33,457	4 8
By Bank premises, head office, and branches		66,800	0 0
		£7,773,822	15 1

Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1882.

Dr.

To current expenses, including salaries, rent, stationery, Directors' remuneration, proportion of building expenses, income tax, &c.	£33,457	4 8
To amount carried to Profit and Loss New Account, being rebate on bills discounted not yet due	6,384	12 10
To amount transferred to Reserved Fund, in addition to £330,000 already at the credit of that account	25,000	0 0
To Dividend Account, for the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on £800,000, amount of paid-up capital upon 80,000 shares	40,000	0 0
To undivided profit transferred to Profit and Loss New Account	8,319	12 11
	£113,161	10 5
Reserved Fund, 30th June, 1882	£330,000	0 0
Now added	25,000	0 0
	£355,000	0 0
	Cr.	

By balance brought down, viz:—			
Undivided profit brought forward from last half-year	£5,383	19 8	
Since added, after provision for bad and doubtful debts	107,777	10 9	
		£113,161	10 5
		£113,161	10 5

To the Shareholders of the City Bank, Limited,—

We beg to report that, in our opinion, the foregoing is a full and fair balance sheet, properly drawn up, and that it exhibits a true and correct view of the Company's affairs, as shown by the books of the Company.

JOHN CURRY, WILLIAM E. EAST, } Auditors.

JOHN JONES, Chairman, ANDREW LAWRIE, WILLIAM MACNAUGHTAN, WILLIAM MCARTHUR, } Director

ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY, Manager.

THE ANNUAL SERMON of the POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION will be preached on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, July 23rd, 1882, at St. HELEN'S, Bishopsgate, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, Bart.), the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and the Alderman and Common Council of the Ward of Bishopsgate, by the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of COLCHESTER. The service to commence at 11 o'clock.

R. T. PIGOTT, D.C.L., Secretary.

Offices of the Corporation, 36, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.

THE LORD BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH will preach the SERMON at the Anniversary Service of the BISHOP of LONDON'S FUND, which will be held in WESTMINSTER ABBEY, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 30th inst. Service will commence as usual at three o'clock.

Office of the Fund, 40A, Pall-mall.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 30th inst., the ANNIVERSARY SERVICE of the BISHOP of LONDON'S FUND, at three o'clock. Preacher, The LORD BISHOP of PETERBOROUGH.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 22.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

Order reigns in Alexandria. The KHEDIVE once more occupies his palace, safe under a guard of English troops. English troops patrol the desolated streets of the city and discharge the ordinary duties of police. The conflagration has at length been extinguished, the work of pillage has been put an end to, fugitives are gradually returning, as confidence revives, and there are attempts to resume the ordinary avocations of the daily life of an Eastern city. With these results of their spasmodic energy—bombardment, ruin, and the restoration of tranquillity—Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government has thus far remained contented. A whole week has elapsed, and no further endeavour has been made to proceed with the work that has been commenced. ARABI BEY has entrenched himself a few miles from the city, occupying a formidable position, and holding all Egypt, Cairo, the capital, the Suez Canal, with its ports, and the European settlements, at his mercy, and even threatening Alexandria. Each day that passes adds to his confidence and audacity, and strengthens his cause amongst his countrymen. Each day that passes adds to the horrible risk that some fresh catastrophe will be the consequence of the vacillations and delays of the English Government. The story of the destruction of Alexandria sufficiently indicates the desperate resolutions of which ARABI BEY and his supporters are capable. The time and the opportunities are being accorded to him to plan fresh ruin and fresh massacres at Cairo, Port Said, and Ismailia. It is no matter for surprise that fierce remonstrances are heard at the reckless supineness and inactivity of the Radical Government during the past week. The chance of cutting off the retreat of ARABI BEY and at once ending the insurrectionary movement seems to have been entirely thrown away. There is too much reason to fear that a prolonged and desultory struggle with the insurgent forces must now be anticipated. At any time the news may come that the Suez Canal has been obstructed. The fact that the canal which supplies fresh water to Alexandria has been stopped sufficiently shows the conditions under which ARABI BEY is prepared to carry on the conflict.

The Government has at length decided to ask for a vote of credit, and Mr. GLADSTONE will on Monday propose that the House of Commons shall vote a sum of money for the ostensible purpose of strengthening HER MAJESTY'S forces in the Mediterranean, and for the actual object of an expedition to Egypt. In the meantime the arrangements for the despatch of the expedition appear to have been completed, and the orders for its departure are daily looked for. The truth appears to be tardily recognised by the Government that it is impossible any longer to delay the discharge of the duties that devolve upon it in Egypt. The demand for a vote of credit will give the Government the opportunity of declaring its Egyptian policy. Thus far it has been left to the English people to discover from events and from the disclosures made by Continental statesmen the course that was being pursued at this critical time by its own Government. The public impatience with the organised silence of Ministers on Eastern affairs has been sufficiently indicated in the House of Commons. It is quite time that formal Ministerial statements should furnish the detailed information which hitherto has been sought in vain. The opportunity will also be afforded to the Conservative Opposition to express the general indignation that has been aroused by the evidences which have been forthcoming of the feeble and incapable management of affairs thus far in Egypt. Continental critics do not shrink from attributing the entire responsibility for the destruction of Alexandria to wanton disregard of the consequences of the bombardment on the part of the English Government. It will be well to hear what Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues have to say in their defence. The English people view with the utmost dissatisfaction the failure of the Government to follow up with adequate energy its intervention in Egypt, and look for some explanation of an apathy that appears at present no less cruel than criminal. The Government seeks the support of a united people, and it has to show that it is worthy of the confidence that it claims.

The deliberations of the Conference at Constantinople continue, but remain unattended with any practical results. An Identic Note has been presented to the SULTAN, in which he is asked to actively intervene in Egypt; but the invitation has not been accepted. The SULTAN has, however, expressed his readiness to take part in the Conference, which will now have to consider a proposal that England and France, and perhaps Italy, shall be called upon to restore order in Egypt. There seems, however, no more reason at present than there was at first to anticipate that the Conference will arrive at any satisfactory conclusions. Mr. GLADSTONE is at liberty to indulge in his delusions as to the Concert of Europe. Intelligent men are aware that nothing of the kind exists or has ever existed, and that the term simply conceals conflicting interests, rival ambitions, fierce hatreds, and bitter jealousies. The French Government appears to be now ready to take part with England in active intervention in Egypt, and M. DE FREYCINET announces that an agreement has been entered into with England for the joint control of the Suez Canal. There appears to be much reason to fear that Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government has once more ventured into entangling engagements with France, notwithstanding the recent experience. A few days, however, ought to throw considerable light on the past as well as on the future of the Egyptian Question.

Mr. BRIGHT has none too soon resigned office and retired from the Ministry. After the bombardment and destruction of Alexandria it occurred to him that the Egyptian policy for which he had rendered himself responsible was scarcely in accordance with the principles that he has advocated during all his past life, and was certainly opposed to the moral law about which he and Mr. GLADSTONE found so much to say during the Administration of Lord BEACONSFIELD. This tardy awakening of conscience, that was perhaps helped by the vehement remonstrances to which men like Sir WILFRID LAWSON and Mr.

Richard, who acknowledged his teachings, gave expression, is certainly satisfactory. Mr. Bright has always shown himself a thoroughly honest politician, holding strong views and advocating them consistently. It is decidedly a cause for congratulation that the practical tergiversation which would be involved by his remaining in office to give effect to a policy, which is opposed to all that he has taught and upheld in the past, is to be avoided. The standard of public life is sufficiently degraded by the spectacle of inconsistency that Mr. Gladstone presents at the present time. The moral law which Mr. Gladstone preaches is found as usual in his case to admit of any application which may suit his personal or political interests.

There has once again been a Ministerial crisis in France, and in consequence of a defeat in the Chamber M. de Freycinet has proffered his resignation to the President. The Government was in a minority of 100 on the question of the appointment of a Mayor for Paris; but as the Chamber by its vote simply expressed its opinion upon a subject of domestic politics not of the first importance, and did not seek a change of Ministry, the President was well advised in refusing to receive the resignations of the Cabinet. A Vote of Confidence in the Government has been passed by the Chamber, and the incident is thus at an end. It has sufficed to show that the present French Ministry is scarcely destined to a prolonged existence, and that its strength is derived rather from the opposition that M. Gambetta provokes than from the confidence that M. de Freycinet inspires. At the present time, in the critical condition of foreign affairs, a change of Ministry in France would have been singularly inopportune. M. de Freycinet aims apparently at following rather than leading French opinion, and his policy in foreign affairs apparently represents the prevailing tendencies of the French people. The debate on Egyptian affairs shows that opinion wavers between conflicting policies, and M. de Freycinet certainly knows how to give effect to this national vacillation.

The Arrears Bill is undergoing important modifications and developments in Committee of the House of Commons. After protesting vigorously against making loans instead of gifts of the public money to the Irish tenants, a clause is passed by the Government that will give to the tenants of holdings of from £30 to £50 annual value this objectionable privilege of settling their arrears by borrowing money from the State, which is not likely ever to be repaid. The object is, it is stated, to prevent evictions. Sir George Campbell pointed out that in that case the other creditors must be prevented from recovering their debts, as it would be quite useless to hinder the landlord selling up the tenant, if the privilege was reserved for the village shopkeeper and the village usurer. If the Government were logical, it would have agreed with Sir George Campbell; but it will not allow the Bill to be even logical in its iniquity. At the very last the patent truth that the only real relief to the poverty-stricken tenants is to be afforded by State aid to emigration is grudgingly acknowledged by the Government, and a scheme for assisting emigration is to be tacked on to the measure. Next week the House of Lords will enter upon the consideration of the Bill, and will, it is to be hoped, not shrink from giving effect to the convictions that all honest politicians entertain with regard to this immoral and worthless scheme.

EGYPT.

It seems as if at last the Radical Government is about to proceed to those active measures for the support of English policy in Egypt that are imperatively demanded. It has been manifest to all the world since the massacres at Alexandria first startled Europe that it was incumbent upon England to take immediate steps to support the honour and interests of England, which, in common with the recognised interests of civilisation, were directly menaced by the insurrectionary movement of which Arabi Bey was the leader. But week after week passed and nothing was done, whilst the illusory deliberations of the Conference, from which nothing could be hoped, and by which nothing could be effected, allowed opportunities to escape which can never be regained. If when the news of the massacre first arrived the English Government had promptly intervened, Arabi Bey might have at once been reduced to submission and the threatening anarchy averted. The chance was lost, and then the English Government adopted the energetic resolution of bombarding Alexandria. It was apparently thought that this earnest of vigorous resolutions would be sufficient to confound the schemes of Arabi Bey and induce him to come to terms. There is, in fact, little doubt that if the warlike operations had been conducted with ordinary foresight, the Egyptian insurrection might have been at once crushed. But Admiral Seymour was not placed by the Government in a position to provide against the dangers that it was known would result from a commencement of hostilities, or to follow up with vigour the warlike operations that were undertaken. The consequences were that the bombardment of Alexandria has proved absolutely useless towards obtaining the achievement of the objects of English policy, whilst the destruction of Alexandria has involved the English Government in the universal odium that its fatal want of foresight justifies. The justification of the act of war would have been its success in the swift overthrow of the insurrectionary movement. But not only was no provision made at the time to attain this end, but since days have been allowed to elapse and nothing has been done, although it is notorious that the delay may involve further disasters, and the safety of Cairo and of the Suez Canal is left all the while depending upon the impulses of a desperate man who has given ample proofs that he will shrink from no desperate means of giving effect to his vengeance.

For the unaccountable delay and procrastination of Mr. Gladstone's Government no plausible explanations are forthcoming. Of the dangers of further hesitation and vacillation the most urgent warnings have been given. But the Ministry is one from which it would be folly to look for masculine resolutions or action of sustained vigour. It has the courage of feminine impulse, that is succeeded by doubts and trepidations. The days of irresolution and inertness that have followed its energetic resort to force will probably cost England many lives and much treasure. Now, however, it seems as if the Government had exhausted all the possibilities of delay and is at length about to follow up the policy to which it has committed itself. The army of occupation is at last to be despatched to Egypt under the command of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and there is to be an end to the folly of waiting on the deliberations of the Great Powers or expecting the armed assistance of the Sublime Porte in the work of maintaining the honour and upholding the interests of England in the East.

The demand for a Vote of Credit will give to Parliament the opportunity that has been so eagerly awaited of hearing from the Government a statement and a defence of its policy in Egypt, and it will enable independent members to give expression to the criticism of the conduct of Egyptian affairs that is called for. So far, the Government has proceeded from blunder to blunder. It was a blunder six months ago to entangle England in engagements with France. M. Gambetta has explained, with cynical frankness, how much France has to gain from the English alliance in the East. The reasons that M. Gambetta states are precisely those which English critics urged in opposition to the co-operation with France in Egypt which Mr. Gladstone's Government agreed to. It was a blunder to allow the movements of Arabi Bey to attain, unchecked, alarming proportions. It was a blunder to invite a European Conference to deliberate on matters affecting English interests. It was a blunder not to take vigorous action immediately after the massacres at Alexandria. It was a blunder when the bombardment was resolved upon to neglect all measures for the protection of life and property in Alexandria. It was a blunder to proceed to this act of war unless it was determined to follow it up with energy. It is a blunder to have allowed days to elapse with nothing attempted and nothing done, whilst each day's delay increases the risk of some fresh catastrophe in Egypt, and makes it certain that the ultimate overthrow of Arabi Bey will be rendered a task of greater danger and difficulty. It is something, at least, that a Government of which Mr. Gladstone is the head should show some appreciation of the importance of maintaining the Imperial interests, but the satisfaction that is thus inspired cannot force people to hide from themselves that in its diplomatic schemes and in its warlike operations the Ministry has thus far utterly failed to achieve the objects that English policy must aim at, and leaves the country confronted with complications of the gravest character.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

At the present time English politicians are chiefly concerned with the prospects and chances of a dissolution. The fate of the present Parliament depends at this time on the decisions at which the House of Lords may arrive. Mr. Gladstone has not obscurely intimated that if the Arrears Bill is rejected by the Peers, or if amendments fatal to its principles of rewarding dishonesty and encouraging crime are insisted upon, the Government will either resign or Parliament will be dissolved. It is difficult to see, if this resolution has really been formed and will be adhered to, how a General Election during the present autumn can be avoided. It is barely possible that the Conservative majority of the House of Lords can submit to pass in its present shape a measure that is avowedly opposed to the public interests, and is notoriously inspired by the factious exigencies of the Radical party. The sole question that the House of Lords has to consider, is not whether the Arrears Bill is a good or bad measure, for on that point there is no room for discussion, but whether in the interests of the country a General Election is at present desirable. Of the results of a General Election it may be allowed that no certain forecast is possible. It is out of the question with the present enlarged constituencies and with the ballot in operation to predict whether the victory at the polls will rest with the Conservatives or the Liberals. In 1874, and again in 1880, the most confident anticipations were defeated. At the present time all the indications seem to justify the belief that an appeal to the people would result in a vote of no confidence in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. There has never been a Government that during two years of existence has contrived to excite in so considerable a degree public hatred and contempt. Its history is a history of blunder and failure. Anarchy in Ireland, retreat in Afghanistan, surrender in the Transvaal, and disaster in Egypt is what during its existence it has given to the English people. It promised peace, retrenchment, and reform. It has given war, increased taxes, and no legislation. The educated classes have from the first been hostile to the Ministry, and the hostility has only deepened with the lapse of time. And there is good reason to hold that the fascination which Mr. Gladstone once unquestionably exerted over the ignorance and the passion of the community has lost its power. A General Election would, it is probable, place the Liberals once more in a minority in the House of Commons. There is practically no doubt that the Conservatives would gain largely, that the Home Rulers would also be reinforced in numbers, and that the Liberals would find their ranks vastly thinned if a dissolution took place at the present time.

It is possible that the Liberals would still, however, be left in possession of a majority either alone or in combination with the followers of Mr. Parnell. It is needless to point out that either consummation would prove seriously detrimental to the interests of the Conservative cause. If the Liberals still possessed a majority of their own, against the advantages of its diminished strength would have to be set the confidence and the courage that would be inspired in its leaders by the knowledge that the country had condoned the blunders of the past and by the elation consequent on the grant of a fresh lease of power. If Mr. Gladstone were able to secure a majority by an alliance with Mr. Parnell the disastrous results are obvious. It may be confidently assumed that the price that would be demanded by the Irish revolutionary leaders for their support would be the concession of Home Rule, and the indications have already been abundant that Mr. Gladstone is quite prepared, if it is necessary, to purchase power at the cost of the disruption of the United Kingdom.

These are the obvious risks of a General Election, but they are the risks that will have to be faced whenever a General Election takes place, and are not peculiar to the present time. On the other hand, in the probable event of a decisive Conservative victory at the polls, the advantages to the country would be incalculable. In the present foreign and domestic difficulties there is everything to be gained by having in office a Government that inspires respect abroad and confidence at home. Mr. Gladstone's Ministry is in an unhappy position for dealing satisfactorily with the Egyptian Question, for it has alienated the friendship of Turkey, Austria, and Germany, and has nothing to hope for from Russia, Italy, or France. A Conservative Government would approach the settlement of the Egyptian difficulties under those favourable conditions that are now wanting. The English people, too, would if a Conservative Government were in office feel a confidence that its honour and interests would be safeguarded that a Ministry of which Mr. Gladstone is the head can never inspire. The chief hope, too, for the restoration of the tranquillity of Ireland rests in a change of Government. For nothing is more certain than that so long as a Government is in office that makes a practice of rewarding crime and pandering to sedition, sedition and crime will flourish. Considerations of this kind are those that must weigh with the House of Lords at the present crisis. A very short time will serve to show whether the nation is to be given the opportunity of shaking off the rule of the Ministry under which only shame and disaster have been encountered.

Reviews.

MOZLEY'S REMINISCENCES.*

[First Notice.]

This is a very interesting—and a very disappointing—book. *Reminiscences of the Oxford Movement* by a Fellow of Oriel, brother-in-law to Newman—editor of the *British Critic* when Oakley and Ward were chief writers, and a companion—at least in the Common Room—of Whately, Hampden, Blanco White, the brothers Wilberforce, and George Anthony Denison, could not fail to be interesting from any pen however commonplace; and Mr. Mozley's is certainly not that. Without disdaining gossip, he is shrewd, caustic, not to say cynical. If not an author, he is an experienced journalist; and the *Times* is well aware that a writer who avows himself to be "not much of a logician, or of a metaphysician, or "of a philosopher, least of all a theologian," may still be a smart critic of men and things. Its laudatory notice of the present book has been fairly earned, though it cannot be called a review, or even an intimation of its contents.

The first disappointment that awaits the reader is that Mr. Mozley has nothing to say of the "Oxford Movement," and nothing important of "Oriel College." He avows that he never in the least understood the movement; he could never see what either leaders or followers were at; and he more than hints that none of them were any wiser themselves. "I knew nothing about the "Fathers. Even had I known more, it would "have been all book knowledge, nay, worse than "that, mere 'cram.'" Consequently, he has no explanation to offer of a movement which was avowedly and essentially patristic. Of the leaders—the "planets" (as he calls them)—"of the system" he may be expected to know more. "If I have a memory at all—if I have even a "particle of truthfulness (he writes)—I ought "to be able to tell something." Something, too, we would add, that would amply console us for the loss of his opinion on a movement which has long since interpreted itself.

Again, however, we are disappointed. Dr Pusey, by whose name the movement was first known, has no place in Mr. Mozley's *Reminiscences*, and Mr. Keble only a scant and misleading one. Both had left Oriel before Mr. Mozley was a Fellow. The "god of his "idolatry" is Newman. Newman was his College tutor; Newman got him his fellowship, introduced him to his family, gave him his sister in marriage, employed him to circulate, and then to write in, the Tracts, finally handed him the reins of the *British Critic* to hold, till Mozley brought it to grief by announcing his intention of going over to Rome. He did not go because Newman ordered him to stop for two years. He has continued to stop, either for want of further orders or because he has found the "rest" he was in search of elsewhere. Mr. Mozley is still "a member of the Anglican Communion;" his name has been in the *Clergy List* for fifty years, but no one who reads his own account of himself, and the dreary desert into which he has strayed, would imagine he ever was a Churchman, or even an orthodox Christian. We trust he does himself as much injustice as we know he does to others.

Still, he was not the man to be in Newman's confidence, and there is not a sign in all the book that he ever was. He now believes himself to "have "been as much in Newman's secrets as anybody "else; at the time, he believed, as much as "Newman himself was;" yet he could not have said, till he actually went over to Rome, whether he was even likely to go over. "Nevertheless the end was no surprise to me." Yet Mr. Mozley, "as a member of the Anglican "Communion," has now a "foregone conclusion" against the Cardinal's own contention that his final course was involved in the movement, and that though Mozley himself wanted to make the leap first! Dr. Pusey has good right to say that "T. Mozley," as he describes himself, "was not "a mind to appreciate either John Keble or "Newman" (*Times*, July 15). Certainly he tells us nothing that was not known before, unless it be that Newman "early mastered music, and attained "to such a proficiency on the violin, that had he "not become a Doctor of the Church he would "have been a Paganini. At the age of twelve "he composed an opera." It is significant that on being informed of the intention to publish these *Reminiscences*, the Cardinal reminded the

* *Reminiscences Chiefly of Oriel College and the Oxford Movement.* By the Rev. T. Mozley, M.A., formerly Fellow of Oriel. In Two Vols.—London: Longmans, 1882

author that they had no personal acquaintance before the tutorship in 1826, and warned him to respect the feelings of survivors and friends. Mr. Mozley curiously hopes he will find his warnings "anticipated," naïvely adding "though of course "I cannot be sure of that from his own point of "view."

Whatever may be Cardinal Newman's opinion, we suspect that many, like ourselves, will be disappointed with Mr. Mozley's "point of view" in the work before us. It is so singular that we give it in his own words: "*Reminiscences* (he "begins) are very suspicious matter. They are "a lower form of *Recollections*, which at the best "must share the common infirmities of mortal "memory. The mental picture of events long passed "by, and seen through an increasing breadth of "many-tinted haze, is liable to be warped and "coloured by more recent remembrances, and by "impressions received from other quarters. When "the event itself is more striking or more im"portant than any particular mode of knowing it "can possibly be, memory deals very unscru"pulously, so to speak, with the inferior matter." All this is but too true; but to our surprise Mr. Mozley holds this infirmity the proper condition for composing *Reminiscences*. In place of setting himself on his guard against the imperfections of memory, he asks, "whether a very distinct and "vivid memory is not itself a disease of memory" —seeing that persons and things change. He concludes that "the best memory of them must be a "certain abstract or mean, rather than a picture "or a stereotype." He possesses, indeed, "a great "mass of letters, journals, and other documents "that might have helped to make these volumes "a little more interesting and authentic." But he would "soon have lost himself had he attempted "to penetrate into all this buried material."

On the same principle Lord Macaulay refused to look at the evidence of his hero's complicity in the massacre of Glencoe. It would have spoiled the "abstract" which he desired to present in the guise of History. But, whatever the license allowed to "History" in grouping events and persons in an assumed order of significance, these *Reminiscences* are not of this character. They are simply a collection of personal anecdotes, things of the liveliest interest even when taste and good feeling are least consulted, but which, when told by a clergyman of his own knowledge, really ought to be *true*. Of this essential condition Mr. Mozley's method supplies no sort of guarantee. *Reminiscences* is a misnomer: they are the present impressions of a mind which, having been swept away in a current beyond its powers, was long ago cast up as a waif on a desert island. Brooding over the wreck of a life which he looks back upon "through an increasing breadth of many-tinted "haze," his early idols assume to him "an "unearthly radiance" which, however, he fails to reflect on the reader. Others falling within the penumbra are the "inferior matter with which his "memory deals very unscrupulously, so to speak." We all know that, both within and without the Oxford Movement, there were many who more or less disagreed with Newman, and these are apt to get distorted in his disciple's reminiscences, or to be omitted as "concerned only for them"selves, and perhaps for some other people in "some subordinate degree."

It is no wonder, then, that the journals are beginning to bristle with contradictions of Mr. Mozley's accuracy. We must add a few from our own knowledge. Indeed, for some time to come, the chief interest of Oxford septuagenarians will lie in tasking their memory whether these things were so or not. Mr. Mozley has made sure of a second edition, and we do not envy him the task of preparing it. One correction he will have pleasure in making. He will be glad to hear that "Palmer of Worcester," the author of *Origines Liturgicæ*, whom he knew and appreciated so well, so far from "dying in obscurity without "reward, or even recognition," is still living in possession of the valuable benefice of Whitchurch, given him by Bishop Bagot in prompt recognition and reward of a work universally known and valued. His mistake is the more curious from Mr. Mozley's own living of Cholderton being in the same diocese. Is it possible that he has confounded his old friend (now Sir William) with "Palmer of Magdalene," Lord Selborne's elder brother, who is indeed dead, though not in a "remote country living," since he declined to proceed to priest's orders? Deacon Palmer had this much to do with the *Origines*, that he was perhaps the first at Oxford to put it in practice by wearing a stole on his left shoulder. We remember him at Magdalene pulling out a miniature of the Virgin and kissing it. He was hot upon the Greek Church, and altogether more in the Ritualist line than his learned namesake.

Another person whom Mr. Mozley ought to have known better was Archdeacon Churton. He owns the benefit of his instruction at the Charterhouse, and the affection he inspired into Thackeray and himself. Yet because he "remonstrated "against the development of the Oxford School," this gentleman sneers at him as "an Archdeacon "living in Yorkshire, and having to deliver "charges studiously within the lines—a Providen"tial survivor, too, as he felt, of Norris, Sykes, "and Watson." We can well imagine Churton's "coldness" to the writer of what he admits to be "a very saucy reply," but it is not true that he never smiled "except sadly." He was a man of much humour, and a very genial disposition to his friends. We who knew him well in Yorkshire have seen him smile radiantly; few men could tell a story better. Serious he was, no doubt; learned also and orthodox, not likely to put up with a saucy pupil's "cram." Churton was a scholar, a gentleman, and a sound Churchman.

Mr. Mozley has probably no respect for Archidiaconal charges—few people have; but he cannot have heard so many as to justify an antipathy to Archdeacons. His anger with George Anthony Denison is simply "snobbish." All the tradesman in him rises at the aristocratic manners of the other. His eldest brother had married a Duke's daughter—"a great lift" (sneers our democrat) "for a family of Leeds clothiers." He knows very well that the family was of a good county position in Notts, and that the ducal marriage had no part in raising its head to the chair of the House of Commons and a peerage. This marriage, however, bound the Denisons to Whiggism, Liberalism, and Reform; and to make the imputation ridiculous as well as spiteful, the Tory Duke of *Rutland* is put for the Duke of Portland! All the world knows that Mr. Evelyn Denison was always a Whig, and his brother a Tory and High Churchman from his youth. The idea of George Anthony being dictated to is comical enough, yet we are told that, all the time our author knew him, "the Whig bit was in his mouth, "and he champed, and fretted, and made play, but "it was not in his line." The sole evidence for this preposterous assertion is that Denison once rebuked Mozley for introducing personal imputations into an argument against "some Whig "Minister or measure." The Minister may or may not have been a connection or friend, but Denison very properly argued that motives could not be recognised in political discussion, while the other maintained they existed in fact, and were inseparable. His remark now is, that "neither of "them knew quite what they were talking "about:" to us it is clear enough that one knew quite well the rules of discussion among gentlemen, and the other has not yet learned that, though motives are inseparable from measures, they are not equally manifest, and unless avowed cannot be imputed without offence. This absurdly ridiculous motive he still persists in imputing as a chief factor in the views of a person whom he dislikes.

One of his best stories is that Denison once exclaimed, "I have just heard the best "speech I ever heard in my life by Gladstone "(at the Union) against the Reform Bill. But "mark my words. That man will one day be a "Liberal, for he argued against the Bill on Liberal "grounds." On this very distinct proof of the speaker's Toryism, the perverse comment follows —that "Denison's own distracted political state "had qualified him for entering into another "man's mental complications. Possessed as he "was by several spirits he could understand the "inconsistent utterances of one tormented in like "fashion." He maintains that "the divided state "of his convictions upon all the great questions "of the day, for the best years of his life, "operated injuriously on his reasoning powers: "that it was many years before he could "feel himself personally disengaged from the "family compact . . . . . Nature and "education framed him for a very great man; but "he was robbed of his career and degraded into a "troublesome and unsuccessful agitator by a "grand family alliance." We wonder if Mr. Mozley remembers the Oxford *sobriquet*, "George "without the drag on"!

The nature of the "haze" which invests his "mental picture" comes out again and again. He is sore at Denison's getting the Common Room decorated in the taste of the period; at his introducing the "aristocratic "amusement" of cockfighting — the players sitting on the ground trussed like fowls and fighting with their toes. Another game with broomsticks is "said to be common in palaces." The venom overflows at his ordering the rhubarb tart to be served cold, "as was the uniform custom "in good society." Mr. Mozley preferred it hot; but that was because he had "not been in high "society. No doubt dukes and that sort of "people eat their rhubarb tarts cold;" and then he goes off into a speculation on the "occult rela"tion between hot rhubarb tart and the Conscience "Clause"! Presently after we learn that "G. A. D., "who has spent £1,500 in supplying his parish "with good water, is the very type of a class who "are rich and have the gloss of a high civilisation, "wear kid gloves and deal heavy blows, smile as "sweet as lords, but have no mercy even to the "fallen."

This is the very insanity of snobbishness: it destroys all credit in the narrative. When we read that Denison canvassed Mozley to join the Athenæum Club, we instinctively reversed the parts, inferring that he had declined to introduce our cynic to that resort of high civilisation. It happens, however, that the Archdeacon never was a member of the Athenæum, The story of his taking somebody's turf at Shotover, in the teeth of the owner's prohibition, would not have been a bad one if it had been true, but it is not. The "many-tinted haze" of these *Reminiscences* seems to be coloured by fiction as well as other infirmities of mortal memory.

This is to us a serious disappointment, because we have to carry it with us through a book in which we cannot but take a deep interest. We are willing to hope that the Archdeacon's is the worst case. *Why* all this bile should be stirred by a man whom his detractor admits to have "contributed much to the life and brightness of "the Common Room;" whose "handsome figure, "pleasant smile, musical voice, and ready wit, "he can never forget"—of whom he says, "everybody must regret that he has not had a "larger and more suitable sphere for the full "exercise of his great powers and his really "beneficent nature"—whose "scholarship, know"ledge of law, ready wit, promptitude of action, "agreeable address, and taste for material improve"ments would have made him a first-rate mediæval "Chancellor, Archbishop, and Cardinal"—others may be able to conjecture better than ourselves. But is it not curious that not a word is found in these *Reminiscences* of the celebrated Bath Trial, which showed the Archdeacon to be more of a "Puseyite" than many of his friends supposed or liked? What was the exact difference between the "Puseyism," which Mr. Mozley never mentions, and the "Newmania" which carried its author to Rome? If Mr. Mozley could remember this—and he was on the point of going to Rome himself—it would be the most valuable part of his *Reminiscences*.

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.*

The "*Revised*" *Version of the New Testament* has created a literature of its own, much of which will be useful in the calm examination of the labours of the Committee appointed by the Convocation of Canterbury. We have here two representative books—one on either side of the question as to the merits of the revision. The *Sermons* of Dr. Vaughan are what his sermons generally are, sympathetic in tone and chastened in language. In a somewhat unusual form—that of sermons—he pleads the cause of the New Revision. The alterations he thinks, on the whole, an improvement over the Authorised Version and of little importance in their bearings on theology. In the first of these sermons he discusses the well-known and important text in 1 Tim. iii. 16, and holds that the new reading implies the same as the old. But, if so, the thought immediately arises, if what is meant is what we find in the Textus Receptus made use of in the translation of our Authorised Version, is it not *primâ facie* probable that what is meant was really written; and if it is so easy for a copyist to mistake the pronoun of Codex D for that of the noun found in the manuscripts of other uncial codices, it is surely equally possible and even probable that the copyist of Codex B should have mistaken or have altered the wording of the other manuscripts.

In his second sermon Dr. Vaughan considers that the Imperative "Search the Scriptures" of the Authorised Version is as good as the Indicative "Ye search the Scriptures" of the Revisionists, and that both are, as he deems, of equal authority; but, if so, there exists no reason for the change, and the Revisionists were precluded by the terms of their appointment from making any such alteration. The text of his third sermon, as it stands in the Revised Version, is unintelligible, or at least ungrammatical. "Whatsoever thou hast given Him, to them He should give eternal life" (John xvii. 2) sadly wants revision for this reason, that "them" is not the relative to "whatsoever." We might go on through this volume, which fortunately has merits independent of its object to appeal on behalf of the Revised Version, but we forbear. To urge that the Revisionists were learned men may be true; to plead that the Southern Convocation is "the larger of the two Convocations" may be partially granted—we say partially, for let it be remembered that it is not the Convocation of the larger part of England, the greater number of the people of England. But all this and more in Dr. Vaughan's preface is irrelevant, as the volume which Canon Cook has put forth conclusively shows. To say that many of the emendations in the new revision are real corrections, and that some of them possess a certain importance, may be granted even by those who regret the readings adopted from two manuscripts of the same date—the same hand, as Tischendorf alleges—and abounding in palpable instances of haste, if not of deliberate omissions. Nor is it of small moment that the Revisionists should have so frequently blundered as to the grammar of their own tongue. These lapses somewhat qualify the admission that they are learned men—all learned men.

The volume of Canon Cook is taken up with an examination of the bearing upon doctrine of some of the proposed alterations, and incidentally with the authority for such alterations. In another part of his volume he deals with the claims of the manuscripts adopted by the Committee in the composition of the text made use of in the new revision. It is useless for us to remark on the claims of Canon Cook for a dispassionate hearing. His candour, his impartiality in theological controversies, his learning as well as the calmness of his judgment and the moderation of his tone are evident in every page of his earnest remonstrance against the crude, hasty, reckless suggestions of the Committee. The chapter in which he examines the origin of the two codices ℵ and B, the Sinaitic and Vatican manuscripts, is very masterly, and is a real contribution to biblical criticism. Though he evidently regrets the tone of the three articles in the *Quarterly Review*, in which the text adopted by the Revisionists and the results of their sittings are unsparingly examined, yet he endorses most of the facts brought forward by the Reviewer with regard to one of these charges. We cannot but regret that Doctors Westcott and Hort should have passed over Tischendorf's disparaging criticism on the manuscripts adopted by them as the foundation of their own text. It was due to the reputation of the German critic, to say nothing of Dr. Scrivener, that some reason should have been adduced for their selecting a manuscript assumed by such competent authorities to be unusually "vicious," which is certainly full of omissions, and—a proof of the carelessness of the copyist—full also of repetitions. The Church is greatly indebted to Canon Cook for this examination of the authority of the text adopted by the Revision Committee and of the validity of some of the alterations attempted to be made in the Authorised Version of the English New Testament. That the translation may, especially in this unscholarly age, be useful as a crib for schoolboys, as a critic in the *Edinburgh Review* has suggested, we are not disposed to deny; that it can supersede the Authorised Version is, we are thankful to feel, almost an impossibility.

Nor, whilst noticing these two volumes, would it be right to pass over all reference to the two pamphlets issued on the same subject which we have named at the foot of our columns.

Sir Edmund Beckett is a controversialist not easily to silence, and the lame attempt of Canon Farrar to weaken the force of Sir Edmund's objections to some of the blunders of the Revisionists of the New Testament Version has provoked a retort in the shape of a pamphlet, which those who collect the critical remarks made on both sides upon the unfortunate labours of the Revisionists will do well to preserve.

The second is one of the learned pamphlets which hardly anyone, even of our best scholars, could have written—which no one could have written who did not possess the same familiar knowledge of the early versions of the New Testament as Dr. Malan. In this pamphlet the writer deals with a few of the mistakes made by the Committee in their revision of the translation of St. Matthew's Gospel, to which he confines his criticism. It is, as might be expected, learned and scholarly, and will prove very useful in some future revision of the volume we owe to the labours of the Revisionists.

* *Authorised or Revised. Sermons on some of the Texts in which the Revised Version differs from the Authorised.* By C. J. Vaughan, D.D., Dean of Llandaff.—London: Macmillan and Co., 1882.

Revised Version of the First Three Gospels, considered in its Bearings upon the Record of our Lord's Words and of Incidents in His Life. By F. C. Cook, M.A., Canon of Exeter.—London: Murray, 1882.

A Reply to Dr. Farrar's Answer to Sir Edmund Beckett. —London: John Murray, 1882.

Select Readings in the Greek Text of St. Matthew, lately published by the Rev. Drs. Westcott and Hort. Revised by the Rev. S. C. Malan, D.D.—London: Hatchards, 1882.

NEW NOVELS.

Whatever may be the reader's opinion as to Miss Marryat's refinement and good taste, there can be no question that she has made considerable progress in the mechanical art of novel-writing. Her story advances smoothly towards a carefully prepared conclusion, and each little little square of the puzzle fits duly into its appointed place. But, having given this praise, there is but little to follow it. The authoress would probably excuse the exceeding unpleasantness of her subject by the familiar plea that since vice and evil exist, it is well they should be written of by those who wish to show their legitimate consequences, rather than by those who choose them more as examples than as warnings. To this we should only reply that the world must grow a good deal worse even than it is before an author need feel himself so restricted in the choice of his subjects as to be obliged to devote a whole volume to the seduction of a girl of sixteen, and also that if he meant to show the contaminating influence upon the character of one grave fault he should make his intention clear, and not leave his heroine the full sympathy of all readers, while she follows up her first sin with another less excusable, because more premeditated. We are introduced to the heroine of *How They Loved Him* when she is just leaving her convent school. She is coldly received by her mother, a flighty widow, who sees in her dawning beauty a dangerous rival to her own somewhat artificial charms, and she is packed off with a faithful servant to Tues-cedwyn, a seaside village in Wales. Here the maid breaks her leg, and Fenella is left in dangerous freedom on the Tues-cedwyn sands. Here she makes the acquaintance of one Geoffrey Doyne, and lamentable consequences ensue. Geoffrey has been engaged, rather against his will, to a Jessie Robertson, but he informs her with candour of his new passion, and she releases him. He goes to London to obtain the consent of Mrs. Barrington, the mother, and there is recaptured by the Robertsons, who behave as nobody on earth ever did behave, and bring the feeble youth into their toils. He makes no explanation to the girl he has deceived, and leaves her to read his marriage in the paper. A violent illness follows, but after a time, outward tranquillity is restored, and Fenella marries a Sir Gabriel Conroy, under her mother's assurance that he knows all the truth of her history. This, of course, is not the case, and Lady Conroy, who had braved her mother's violence rather than deceive her husband, so far as she knew, now conceals from him the death of his child, and substitutes for it that of Geoffrey, which is conveniently small and backward. Later she confesses her deception, and her husband naturally, though in Miss Marryat's opinion wickedly, separates from her for evermore. She refuses his annuity, goes on the operatic stage, and makes a fortune with charming facility. She is left a widow, and Geoffrey a widower, but she has the good sense to decline rewarding his peculiarly offensive repentance with her hand, though we are left by no means sure she does not intend doing so in the future. A more contemptible scoundrel than Geoffrey Doyne seldom disfigured a novel, and the whole story is pitched in a very low tone both of morals and of refinement.

A by no means very vivid, but on the whole a rather pleasant recollection of a previous novel by the same author, favourably disposed us towards *Northam Cloisters*.† But any hopes raised by the memory of *Alcestis* are rudely dashed to the ground by its very unsatisfactory successor. We have rarely, if ever, come across anything more

* *How They Loved Him?* By Florence Marryat. In Three Vols.—London: F. V. White and Co., 1882.

† *Northam Cloisters.* By the Author of *Alcestis.* In Two Vols.—London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1882.

desperately dull and hopelessly uninteresting. Northam is, of course, Durham, and the fair city which looks down upon the Wear forms, in the present case, a background which is decidedly the best part of the picture. The heroine, Althosa, is the daughter of a Canon, and everybody who sees her is in duty bound to fall in love with her. Meanwhile, the hero, who is a tutor in the Universaity, looks calmly on, taking it for granted that the lady of his love should also be the lady of every one else's love, and, assuming with a kind of pride which apes humility, that every one of these lovers stands a better chance than he does himself. A stern sense of duty has carried us on to the end of the second of the two volumes into which, as a kind of redeeming feature, the author has compressed her story, but nothing short of such a sense of duty could have prevented us from closing *Northam Cloisters* abruptly at a far earlier stage of its career. As it is, we have followed the writer to the very end, when, every other possible lover having been exhausted, William Milton at length comes to the front. We cannot, however, recommend our readers to go through for the sake of pleasure, the same task which we have gone through for the sake of duty, and we must confess, as we have already done, the sad truth that *Northam Cloisters* is the most desperately dull novel with which we are acquainted. There is, indeed, nothing in it which is objectionable, and the grammar is, on the whole, good, though there are one or two passages which we had marked for comment in this respect. But though we have come across many worse we have not often come across a more uninteresting novel.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The author of *Ruthieston* (Walter Smith), has already performed a good work by making more generally familiar some of the circumstances—to some, it may be feared, making known the existence—of the venerable Church of Scotland. We have, on a previous occasion, noticed the admirable mastery of the Highland dialect, in which the author has not more than one equal among present writers; but the story under our notice at present, although not inferior in this respect, lacks much of the interest which made *Auld Fernie's Son* such a charming book, and is too vague in its general plan. It narrates the first year's experience of a young Englishman, who has taken orders with an ardent desire to serve the Scottish Church in a Highland parish. It opens well, with one or two distinct sketches of character, but these fade away somewhat disappointingly. There is a Major Glen, who begins with some importance as the typical aggrieved parishioner, but he disappears altogether; and Mrs. Rennie, who represents gushing superficiality, falls quite away from her early promise. The best character is Tibbie, the convert, whose story is told with admirable simplicity and true pathos. The whole book is marked by a severe determination to avoid everything exaggerated; it deals with everyday characters, going quietly through ordinary lives; and if the result is a little tame, it at least produces the effect of a photographic accuracy. It deserves to be read, for its author fills a tiny niche in contemporary fiction which, so far as we know, he shares with no one else.

There is much that will be found useful to persons in Kensington and South London in two hand-books published by T. W. Holmes and Co., entitled *The Kensington Year-book* and the *South London Year-book*. Sketches of historical localities, local notes of interest, a calendar, archæological memoranda, and useful and clear directions as to public offices and various societies, together make up two practical and not unreadable manuals.

Mrs. Oswald's *By Fell and Fjord; or, Scenes and Studies in Iceland* (Wm. Blackwood and Sons), is a very pretty-looking book, the cover of which is adorned with a reproduction of the elaborate pattern traced on a specimen of ancient Icelandic wood carving, while the interior contains some rough but clever woodcuts of the scenery and the inhabitants, taken from the water-colour sketches of the author. There is, perhaps, too much of Saga lore in the volume for the general reader, but the traditional literature of the country is the author's hobby, and as her knowledge of those quaint old-world stories, which set the men and women of the past before us with such living reality, added so much to her enjoyment of a ramble among the various localities with which they are identified, we cannot wonder that she should have devoted what stay-at-home-folks who have not studied the Sagas will think a somewhat disproportionate space to them. As she herself explains, there are three main attractions which draw to Iceland the comparatively few people who go for their summer holidays to that far-off island. These attractions are fishing, geology, and old literature and in the majority of cases we should think the first the most powerful of the three. But with the author herself it was the halo of romance with which a study of the old Norse legends had invested Iceland which led her in three different years to visit the volcanic waste, "north of the "forests, north of the corn," and separated from the rest of Europe by a stormy sea. Her account of the inhabitants, who wage the battle for existence under such unfavourable circumstances is, a very pleasing one, and she bears a hearty tribute to the true kindness and hospitality which they show to the adventurous stranger who visits their coast. The excellence of the coffee made in Iceland much impressed her, and she states that never, whether in the East or in France, has she tasted it better made than she has done in many a lonely and primitive dwelling in Iceland, far from all the luxuries of a high civilisation. Next to the coffee it is the colouring in Iceland with which she is most impressed. Writing as she does with considerable experience of the finest scenery in Europe, she maintains that not even in Switzerland, unless perhaps above the line of perpetual snow, is it so clear and glittering, that Italy with a stronger light has not its peculiar purity, and that Scotland after it seems toned down with a damp sponge. Of this charm of colour many instances are described in the brilliant and effective word-landscapes with which her studies of the Sagas are interspersed. Altogether her narrative is likely to attract fresh visitors to "the great mountain desert inhabited "only along the river sides and the fjords which "so deeply indent the coast into which these "rivers run." It is indeed probable that with the greater influx of such visitors much of the charm which the primitive simplicity and hospitality of the Icelanders possess for the traveller will be lost, and we can hardly expect in a Cook-ridden population such a readiness to entertain strangers as the writer of this interesting little volume found during her three visits. So far as that volume will have the effect of swamping Iceland with tourists we must regret the vigour and point with which Mrs. Oswald has depicted the attraction which smooth over the difficulties of such a tour.

The political as well as the intellectual movements of the day are investing Mohammedanism and Mohammedan nations with a new and deeper, and, on the whole, a more intelligent interest than has been felt for many a generation, perhaps than has ever been felt before. Among one of the many signs of this is the publication in the *Golden Treasury Series*, of what Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole terms *The Speeches and Table-Talk of Mahomet* (Macmillan), selections for the most part from the Koran, with an introduction on the character of the great Arabian, and of the religion which he promulgated and enforced. Where the editor happens to be one of the few persons in England competent to the task, and the craft of the printer has been exerted to put forth a volume suited to the theme, no marvel that the result is an interesting and beautiful volume worthy of the *Golden Treasury Series*.

Under the title of *Five Minutes* (Rivingtons), Mrs. Sidney Lear has added yet another to the already numerous selections of poetry which challenge the attention of modern readers. The idea of it is taken from the compiler's recollection of a conversation between her father and a celebrated man of the time who commented on the useful stock of verses which he had collected through learning by heart a few lines of poetry every morning before leaving his dressing-room. Her object has been to supply a selection of choice passages for such a purpose. They are admirably chosen, but we own that we should be sorry to undertake to learn every one of them within the time allotted for the purpose. But, apart from any attempt to use it in a way for which the varying length of the pieces renders it somewhat unsuitable, it is as a volume of daily reading most excellent, and it contains much that is not to be found in ordinary selections. The authors laid under contribution are very numerous, but as far as we have noticed Mr. Tennyson is conspicuous by his absence, and neither Shelley, Byron, nor Coleridge is represented. We regret, also, that there is no specimen of Mr. William Morris, whose writings would, as we should have thought, have lent themselves so admirably to the purposes of such a collection. The text seems as a rule correct, but we must protest against the substitution of "moon" for "morn," in the well-known verses of Tom Hood, which begin "We watched her breathing through the night." This quite spoils the effect of the beautiful stanza which tells us how—

> When the morn came dim and sad,
> And chill with early showers,
> Her quiet eyelids closed—she had
> Another morn than ours.

We wonder how any person of Mrs. Lear's taste could have made such a substitution, failing to see that the moon was not likely to be chill with early showers, and losing the pathos of the "other "morn than ours," even if she overlooked the evidence of the first line of the poem, which describes the watch through the night on which that other morn was to dawn. Of course such a volume is mainly made up of old friends, but there is an unusual proportion of what is less familiar in Mrs. Lear's compilation which adds much to its value. Among these less familiar specimens we may quote the following stanzas, by Mr. Frederick Myers, "On a Grave at Grindelwald":—

> Here let us leave him; for his shroud the snow,
> For funeral lamps he has the planets seven,
> For a great sign the icy stair shall go
> Between the heights to Heaven.
>
> One moment stood he as the angels stand,
> High in the stainless eminence of air;
> The next he was not;—to the fatherland
> Translated unaware.

Correspondence.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN AND THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—With regard to a letter quoted in some London papers as having been written by me to the Mayor of Grimsby on the temperance pledge, allow me to state that no such letter was ever written by me to the Mayor of Grimsby or to anyone else. May I take this opportunity of making an appeal through you for our Lincoln Church of England Temperance Society? I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Riseholme, Lincoln. C. LINCOLN.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S PATRONAGE.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—The Archbishop of Canterbury continues to affront the feelings of no inconsiderable number of sound Churchmen by the very lax way in which he distributes his patronage. Neither High Churchmen nor Low Churchmen can see without alarm and indignation that the Primate of England, who ought to be a pattern of orthodoxy and an example to all patrons of Church preferment, so frequently promotes clergymen who are notorious for their No-Church principles.

The *Kentish Observer* states that Archbishop Tait has just conferred the canonry in Canterbury Cathedral, vacant by the death of Canon Robertson, upon the Hon. and Rev. W. Fremantle, rector of St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square. If I am not much mistaken this is the same gentleman who showed his extremely liberal proclivities a few years since, by making the startling proposal that clergymen and Dissenting preachers should periodically exchange pulpits, and he himself was specially anxious to make arrangements with Dr. Parker, of the City Tabernacle, whereby Dr. Parker was to preach in the pulpit of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, while the hon. and rev. gentleman was to hold forth in the City Tabernacle.

Such a daring departure from all the recognised decencies was, however, too much even for the liberal Bishop of London, who put his foot down upon the plan. But we must presume that our more liberal Primate regarded Mr. Fremantle's proposal with favour, and marked him down at once for high preferment, for he has just singled him out in preference to many distinguished and laborious clergymen, who have been engaged for a much longer time and in much harder positions than Mr. Fremantle has ever occupied. He has thus given yet one more proof that Prelates do not reward meritorious and long services. When it is seen again and again that Church preferment goes, like some other things, by favour, can we be surprised that those clergymen who lack the influence of interest or the art of sycophancy should feel disheartened, and that parents should fail to direct their sons' thoughts towards a profession where labour is so certain and reward is so precarious? It is not much more than a year ago that Archbishop Tait appointed to one of the very best benefices in Kent, over the heads of a host of better men, a clergyman who was not even a graduate of any University, but who had won the Primate's favour for reasons which can better be guessed than stated. Yours faithfully,

A LONDONER.

BLOODTHIRSTY BRIGHT.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—It is in vain for Mr. Bright to try to pose as a man of peace. No sooner is the Crime Bill passed which will deprive him of the pleasure of seeing any more Irish landlords "running for their lives"—no sooner is the Alexandrian massacre over, without a prospect of its renewal, than Mr. Bright leaves the Cabinet in disgust. He finds no fun in being a Minister unless his Juggernaut steps are steeped in slaughter. A sanguinary soul delights in bloodshed. And, if the ex-Chancellor of the Duchy were really a man of peace, he would have resigned his comfortable sinecure office whilst murder was permitted to go on unchecked, instead of after it has been stopped. This is what people are saying here.

Yours, respectfully,

Birmingham, July 20. YOUNG BRUM.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 7.

(TWENTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

1. C has	M
2. R eullur	A
3. I sle	T
4. C riti	C
5. K enilwort	H
6. E leanor	E
7. T enni	S

NOTES.—Light 2: "Campholl." Light 3: "Tennyson—Aylmor's Field." Light 4: "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."

Correct solutions have been received from Bruce, Dumfoodle, Etak, Hampton Courtier, Hadji, Ketha, Katydid, Lance, Land o' Nod, M. A. E. B., Mrs. Mums, Persevere, Roma, Spero, Wylmcote, and Zenobia.—16 correct, 22 incorrect; total 38.

MRS. MUMS has been credited with a correct solution to Acrostic No. 6.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 9.

(TWENTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.

Unfaithful to his country and his lord,
He deals destruction with the fire and sword.

1.

"By Tre, Pol, and Pen,
You may know the Cornish men."
As a prefix, me you see
In the Principality.

2.

Poor little victim of the rose and ring,
Full many a smile do these adventures bring.

3.

Beware the first step, mortal, lest you see
How easy is the slope that leads to me.

4.

A Persian word, so learned people used to say,
But used as slang in England every day.

5.

In sunny South a title high
Of princesses you here descry.

BARBERINA.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

After many delays and the death of one of the sculptors—an event due, it is said, to fatigues endured in preparation of the work—the great bronze equestrian statue of Charlemagne, grouped with Roland and Oliver one on each side, produced by the brothers Rochet, is now being erected on the Place du Parvis-Notre-Dame, Paris. The pedestal on which this work stands was designed for the purpose by Viollet-le-Duc.

The third volume of Mr. Percy M. Thornton's *Foreign Secretaries of the Nineteenth Century*, to be issued almost immediately by Messrs. W. H. Allen, will include a special analysis of the foreign policy of the Duke of Wellington in 1834-5, and that of Sir Robert Peel in 1841-46. It will also elucidate the causes (hitherto overlooked) which precipitated—if not absolutely caused—the Crimean War. The Foreign Secretaryships of Lord Malmesbury, Lord Russell, and Lord Clarendon, compiled from private records and public sources, will also form part of the book. In the appendix reference to some private memoirs of Napoleon I. is made, as illustrating his dread of Stein's influence with Germany in 1808. A *facsimile* of the last electoral letter of Mr. Pitt, and portraits of Peel, Wellington, Aberdeen, Russell, Clarendon, and Malmesbury accompany the volume.

The new bell at St. Paul's Cathedral, which will shortly be properly rung, has excited a great deal of interest among London folk. Messrs. Griffith and Farran have nearly ready a little book by Mr. S. J. Mackie, entitled *Great Paul, from its Casting to its Dedication*, with a chapter about bells by Dr. J. Stainer, organist of St. Paul's.

Messrs. Rees, Welsh, and Co., of Philadelphia, announce a volume of the prose works of Mr. Walt Whitman, under the title of *Specimen Days and Collects*. The volume is divided into three parts. The first contains reminiscences of his early life; the second, a diary of his experiences during the war; the third, a collection of essays on political and social subjects, republished from the *North American* and other reviews.

Mr. John Morley's monograph on Rousseau has been translated into Russian.

The President of the Russian Academy lately presented to the Czar two volumes of *Reports and Decisions of the Governing Senate in the Reign of Peter the Great*. These form merely instalments of a series which, it is expected, will extend to 26 volumes in all. They refer to the most important matters in every branch of administration, and afford ampler material than has hitherto been accessible for a study of the epoch of Russian regeneration.

The French papers announce that Mdlle. Dosné, while arranging for publication the papers of M. Thiers, has come across a bundle simply endorsed "Notes," which seem to contain the materials for a projected volume of private memoirs. Here is a sketch of Louis Philippe, another of Jacques Laffitte, a conversation with Talleyrand, and a philippic against the author of the *Coup d'état*. Whether Mdlle. Dosné will consent to the publication of these fragmentary notes is uncertain.

The *Academy* states that Victor Laferté, whose *Alexandre II.; Détails Inédits sur sa Vie Intime et sa Mort*, has recently appeared, is said to be the *nom de guerre* of the Princess Dolgorouki, morganatic wife of the late Czar.

Miss Eleanor Marx is drawing up a short account of Mr. Browning's musician, Abt Vogler, for the second part of the Browning Society's Papers. The Abbé Vogler was the teacher of both Weber and Meyerbeer, and Weber always entertained the highest regard and affection for his "dear master." On the other hand, Mozart disliked Vogler, and ran him down, a proceeding in which he has been followed by other musicians. But this has not been done without protest from many men of note. Abbé Vogler's "Orchestrion," the instrument mentioned by Mr. Browning, will be described by Miss Marx.

In the end of last year M. Delaporte went out to Cambodia, commissioned by the French Government and supported by that of Cochin China, for the purpose of exploring further the mysterious and gigantic architectural remains which abound in Cambodia, the origin and purpose of which have so exercised archæologists. M. Delaporte was accompanied by a large staff, and on his arrival at Phnom-Penh, the capital of Cambodia, proceeded directly to the celebrated ruins of Angkor. These he examined with great minuteness, and, according to a just-published statement, believes he has been able at last to solve the difficult problem of the purpose of the religious buildings of this ancient metropolis of Indo-Chinese civilisation. His discoveries have led him to the interesting and unexpected conclusion that these ancient Khmer temples were dedicated to Brahminism. At Angkor-Wat he detached from the higher parts the *chefs d'œuvre* of Cambodian sculpture; bas-reliefs, once brilliantly gilt; pediments, all the subjects of which M. Delaporte maintains, down to those which decorate the most secluded sanctuary, are devoted to the exploits of Rama and the glories of Vishnu. At Angkor-Tom, M. Delaporte visited several new monuments, on most of which he also finds on the principal pediments the exploits of Rama and Vishnu. He believes he has proved the presence of the *lingo*, the emblem of Siva. He cleared of rubbish and explored the ancient palace of the Khmer kings, a work of magnificent and wonderful sculpture, the rising terraces of which are adorned with superb compositions in bas-relief; the enormous three-headed elephant, Iravâlti, is there enthroned in all the places of honour, as at the angles of all the gates of the city, where he is shown by the god Indra.

accompanied by two *apsaras*, or celestial *danseuses*, of his paradise. M. Delaporte had already collected 300 photographs, 40 mouldings, and a small number of original specimens of great value, when he and some of his staff were compelled to return to Saigon in ill-health; thence M. Delaporte sailed for France. The work of excavation and exploration has, however, been carried on by a substitute in the absence of M. Delaporte. Since the latter's departure much additional work has been done in photographing, moulding, and collecting specimens. The detailed results of this fresh work on these celebrated ruins will be looked for with interest by archæologists. So far as we are aware a Brahminical origin has never been attributed to them, though a solution has been sought both in Buddhism and serpent-worship.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ven. G. H. G. Anson, Rector of Birch-in-Rusholme, and Archdeacon of Manchester, to Canonry of Manchester Cathedral.

Rev. R. S. Arnold, Curate of Suckley, to Rectory of Grafton, Flyford. Patron, the Earl of Coventry.

Rev. A. Beal, Curate of St. John's, Ryde, to Rectory of Whitechurch. Patron, Mr. J. R. West.

Rev. N. Bolingbroke, to Vicarage of St. Peter's, Southgate, Norwich.

Rev. J. T. Bonner, to Rectory of Stanwick.

Rev. T. Bowen, Curate of Sherburn, to Rectory of Stenton and Vicarage of Keddington.

Rev. J. P. A. Bowers, Curate of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol, to Minor Canonry of Gloucester Cathedral.

Rev. R. Browne, St. John's College, Cambridge, to Vicarage of Herodsfoot, Cornwall. Patron, the Rector of Duloe, Cornwall.

Rev. W. C. Bruce, to Vicarage of Newport, *alias* St. Woolos, Monmouth. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff

Rev. G. H. Butler, Vicar of Herriard. Patron, Mr. F. M. E. Jervoise.

Rev. J. B. Chandler, Vicar of Willey. Patron, the Rev. J. B. Chandler.

Rev. C. W. Clarke, Rector of Wallington. Patrons, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Rev. G. B. Concannon, D.D., Vicar of St. Paul's, Brixton. Patrons, the Rev. N. A. Garland and others.

Rev. T. A. Curties, Curate-in-Charge of Snaresten, to Vicarage of St. Michael's Wakefield. Patron, the Rev. J. Walton, Vicar of Alverthorpe.

Rev. J. W. Dover, Rector of Abbenhall, Gloucester, to Vicarage of Bearley. Patron, the Vicar of Wootton Wawen.

Rev. A. F. Dyce, to Summer Chaplaincy of Vernet-les-Bains (Pyrénées Orientales), France.

Rev. C. G. Edmondes, to Vicarage of Warren with St. Twynnell, Pembroke.

Rev. W. W. Edwards, to Vicarage of St. Barnabas, South Kennington. Patron, the Vicar of St. Mark's, Kennington.

Rev. C. E. Escreet, to Vicarage of St. Andrew's, Stockwell. Patron, the Rev. J. F. Lingham.

Rev. W. H. Gibbons, Curate of St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, to Vicarage of St. Gregory-the-Great, Canterbury. Patron, the Archbishop.

Rev. L. Gilbertson, Curate of Fulham, to Minor Canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. C. Gray, Perpetual Curate of St. Michael's and All Angels', Northampton. Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough.

Rev. M. S. C. F. Hardinge, Vicar of Highwood, Chelmsford, to Vicarage of Rougham, Norfolk.

Rev. P. W. Herford (Curate-in-Charge), Perpetual Curate of the new Church of St. James, Gatley, Cheshire. Patron, the Rector of St. Thomas, Stockport.

Rev. J. S. Hoare, Rector of Godstone. Patrons, Mr. J. W. Hoare and another.

Rev. E. Ibbetson, Minister of St. James, Walthamstow. Patron, the Vicar of St. Saviour's.

Rev. J. H. Jackson, Curate of St. Ann's, Nottingham, to Vicarage of North Reston.

Rev. J. F. Jones, Perpetual Curate of Newchurch, Monmouthshire. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort.

Rev. T. Jones, Curate of Llandefeilog, to Vicarage of Cilkennin-with-Llanbadarn, Cardigan.

Rev. R. T. Kempthorne, to Rectory of Abbenhall.

Rev. B. Norton-Thompson, Curate of Holy Trinity, Bournemouth, to Rectory of Wistaston, Cheshire. Patron, Mrs. Broughton.

Rev. C. R. Powys, to Rectory of Yelford, Oxon. Patron, Mr. E. K. Lenthall.

Rev. T. S. Raffles, to Assistant Curacy of Ashton-upon-Mersey.

Rev. A. J. H. Russell, to Rectory of Michaelstone-le-Pit, Glamorganshire. Patrons, Mrs. Charlotte Katherine Rous and Georgiana Rous.

Rev. R. C. Stephens, to Chaplaincy of Archangel, Russia.

Rev. C. E. Story, to Vicarage of Holy Trinity, Wealdstone. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. W. Ulyatt, to Chaplaincy of Bengal.

Rev. W. Williams, Curate of Llangwicke, Glamorgan, to Rectory of Whitechurch, Pembroke.

OBITUARY.

July 9, at Hillmorton, near Rugby, suddenly, the Rev. Maurice Banastre Pix, Curate of Hillmorton, only son of the Rev. Henry Pix, Rector of Minterne, Dorset.

July 10, at Oxford, John Edward Henderson, M.A., Fellow and Bursar Magdalen College, youngest son of the late Admiral George Henderson, of Middle Deal, Kent, aged 56.

July 14, at Upton-cross, Chester, John Gibbons Longueville, for 28 years Rector of Eccleston, Cheshire, in his 72nd year.

July 14, at the North-Western Hotel, Liverpool, after a painful illness, and immediately on landing from the voyage home, the Rev. James Stuchbery Bradshaw, Missionary at Lagos, West Africa, only son of Matthew Bradshaw, of 18, Richmond-crescent, Barnsbury, aged 25 years.

July 14, at Westwood Hall, Leeds, the Rev. Edmond Henry Marshall, aged 43.

July 14, at Park House, Maida-hill west, of heart disease, the Rev. William Henry Drew, M.A., Emeritus Professor of King's College, London, aged 55.

July 18, at the Rectory, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Robert Jarratt, Rector of the parish, in his 82nd year.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the vacant classical Fellowships in Magdalen College:—Mr. G. E. Underhill, B.A., Demy of Magdalen College; Mr. J. A. Hamilton, scholar of Balliol College. Mr. Underhill obtained a second-class in classical moderations in Trinity Term, 1879, and a first-class in *Literæ Humaniores* in Michaelmas Term, 1881. Mr. Hamilton obtained a first-class in classical moderations, Trinity Term, 1879, and a first-class in *Literæ Humaniores*, Michaelmas Term, 1881.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Archbishop of York reopened the church of Featherstone, near Pontefract, on Tuesday.

The Liverpool Bishopric Committee has decided that it is not within their province to take active steps as a body for the erection of a Cathedral at Liverpool.

It is proposed to commemorate the thousandth anniversary next year of the erection of the Church of Chester-le-Street, Durham, by a restoration of the present edifice.

A richly-painted window and memorial brasses by Mr. Taylor have just been placed in Lower Breeding Church by Lady Barttelot in memory of her parents.

The Bishop of Colchester has consecrated a new burial-ground at Great Totham, Essex, and unveiled a memorial window to Mrs. Eyre, the mother of the rector.

The Bishops of London and Rochester have issued an appeal on behalf of the Church of England Poor School Relief Fund for the metropolis, which, under the auspices of the National Society, gives or lends help to Church schools in temporary difficulty. No less than £1,650 was temporarily advanced to treasurers of different schools last year on the security of the grant.

The Chaplain-General (Bishop Piers Claughton) visited the War-office last week for the first time since his late illness. The Bishop will shortly leave London for a few weeks.

A committee, consisting of Rural Deans of the Archdeaconry of Colchester, has been formed to promote the erection of a stall at St. Albans Cathedral to the memory of the late Archdeacon Ady. The Bishop of St. Albans has contributed £10 towards the cost, which will be about £100.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., has sent a subscription of five guineas towards the restoration fund of St. Tudno's, the small church on the Great Ormshead, in the burial-ground attached to which his son, who died in infancy, is interred.

The Bishop of Worcester has become patron of the newly formed Diocesan Church Temperance Association, of which the Dean of Worcester is president. The Rev. W. Kipling Cox is the organising secretary.

The Secretary of State for War has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Bloemfontein, in which he says:—

Having received from Lord Chelmsford and others strong testimony to the devoted services rendered by the Bloemfontein Sisters to the sick and wounded during the recent wars in South Africa, I felt great pleasure in bringing them to Her Majesty's notice. I have now received from Her Majesty an expression of her warm appreciation of those services. May I ask you to be so good as to communicate this to those ladies?

The Rev. Dr. Gott writes from Leeds Vicarage: "We are opening presently a refuge for the fallen in Leeds, and I am anxious to secure the unpaid help of a lady at its head who has both interest and some experience of this kind of work."

An oaken reredos and sedilia erected in Bangor Cathedral, as a family memorial to the late Colonel W. J. Holt, have just been unveiled. They are from the designs of Mr. J. Oldrid Scott. The Dean is making a strong appeal for funds to complete the central tower. Major Platt has offered £500 conditionally upon the like sum being contributed by a number of other donors.

It is understood that, should the appeal in the Hatcham brawling case be dismissed by the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, a petition will be addressed to the Bishop of Rochester to remove Mr. Churchwarden Sanders from his office.

At the forthcoming meeting of the London Diocesan Conference, the Salvation Army and its work will form the subject of debate. A motion will be submitted protesting against any countenance being given to the Army while its captains are enjoined to administer the Sacrament "when desired."—Vide the Salvation Army's *Red Book*.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Hon. and Rev. William Henry Fremantle, M.A., rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, St. Marylebone, to the canonry residentiary in Canterbury Cathedral vacant by the death of the Rev. James Craigie Robertson, M.A. Mr. Fremantle resigns his Marylebone rectory (to which he was appointed by the late Earl Russell in 1865), and accepts the canonry, on the conditions recommended by the present Cathedral Commissioners—namely, that he shall reside for eight months in each year, and perform certain specified diocesan duties, proposed by the said Commissioners to be made as binding as if they were prescribed in the original statutes of the Cathedral. Mr. Fremantle was educated at Eton and Balliol; obtained a first-class in classics in 1853, gained the English Prize Essay in the following year, and was Fellow of All Souls from 1855 to 1863. The new Canon was Select Preacher in the University of Oxford in 1877, and has this year been appointed Bampton Lecturer. He has been an Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury since 1862. Mr. Fremantle is the second son of Lord Cottesloe, and was born in 1831. The canonry is worth £1,000 a-year with a residence. As we have already stated, this appointment is made by the Archbishop, who has the gift of every fourth canonry in the Cathedral, the other three being in the gift of the Crown.

The Church of England Working Men's Society celebrates its sixth anniversary on Saturday and Sunday, August 5th and 6th. Delegates from about a hundred towns are expected to attend the demonstration at Cannon-street Hotel, at which the continued imprisonment of the Rev. S. F. Green will be discussed, and resolutions pledging the meeting to a determined resistance to any measure that may be introduced into Parliament substituting deprivation for imprisonment of clergymen. In connection with the anniversary there will be special celebrations of Holy Communion in about 350 churches in London and the provinces, and a series of evensongs will be held in about a dozen London churches. The members of the Society will receive the Holy Communion in St. Paul's Cathedral at eight o'clock on the morning of Sunday, August 6.

It is remarkable that the annual supplies of 286,850 tracts granted to the Missions to Seamen Society, for the use of seamen frequenting forty-one seaports in England and Ireland, are in eighteen different languages; and that more than one half—viz., 152,850—are not inEnglish. The foreign seamen who frequent our ports, as judged by this test, are as to numbers in the following order:—Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, German, Italian, French, Finnish, Dutch, Greek, Spanish, Hindustani, Croatian, Portuguese, Chinese, Russian, and Hebrew. The three languages of the British isles make up the remaining tongues. As no one of the sixty-four chaplains and readers of the Missions to Seamen can speak all these languages, it of great importance to have this ready means of communicating to this large body of foreign sailors in our harbours, in their own tongues, some better idea of British Christianity than is to be gathered from the waterside slums of British and Irish seaports.

The consecration of the Ven. C. J. Branch, D.D., Archdeacon of Antigua and Rector of St. John's in that island, will take place at the chapel in Lambeth Palace on St. James's Day, the 25th inst., at eleven o'clock. The sermon on the occasion will be preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Mitchinson, rector of Sibstone, lately Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxon, and formerly Bishop of Barbadoes. The Bishop of Antigua, having retired from the active duties of his See after a ministry of nearly half a century in the Church in the West Indies, Dr. Branch has been approved by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London as his coadjutor, in succession to Bishop Mitchinson, who has resigned that office since his visitation of the numerous islands comprising the diocese in January and February last. Why should not the consecration take place in St. Paul's Cathedral, where 10,000 Churchmen could join in the service, instead of the private chapel of Lambeth Palace, which will only accommodate about 250 persons?

Mr. Arthur W. Swindell, late organist at South Heigham, Norwich, has been appointed organist of All Saints, Llanelly. Mr. Swindell was a pupil of the late Dr. Buck, of Norwich Cathedral.

Considerable excitement exists at Stamford as to a letter written by the Marchioness of Exeter to the churchwardens of St. Martin, Stamford, disapproving of the curate-in-charge having provided an extra choral evening service for some former members of the congregation of St. John's, Stamford, who have left that church owing to the appointment of the Rev. G. Waller, a very Low Churchman.—*Morning Post.*

On Saturday the Bishop of Manchester reopened the church of Ribchester, a secluded village about six miles to the north-west of Blackburn. Both the parish and the church possess much antiquarian interest. In his sermon Bishop Fraser said the church had been restored by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; but he hoped the work would not stop there. Perhaps they might begin with the seats, which, he was told, were not the best or most comfortable, or with the roof, which was getting shaky and dangerous, as old roofs, including that of their own Cathedral at Manchester, were in the habit of doing. He hoped, however, that an earnest effort would be made in this direction, and that they would make the old church of Ribchester in this nineteenth century something like what he imagined it was six hundred years ago.

The annual conference of the Archdeacons and Rural Deans of the diocese of Lincoln was held last Wednesday, under the presidency of the Bishop of Lincoln, in the hall of the Training College, and was followed by the conference of the Diocesan Inspectors of Schools and Secretaries of Educational Committees, the former presenting their annual reports of the state of religious knowledge in the schools of the diocese. Each conference was preceded by a celebration of Holy Communion in the chapel of the College. The meetings were very fully attended, there being very few absentees. Among the subjects discussed were the Revised Code, the attitude of the Church to the Salvation Army, village morality with reference to overcrowded cottages, the need of additional evangelistic agencies by means of subdeacons or readers following a secular calling, aid to poor benefices and clerical distress, the proposed See of Southwell, &c. Reports were presented of the "Scholæ Cancellarii" and the Burgh mission-house. The debates were eminently practical and harmonious. The members of the respective conferences were entertained each evening at dinner by the Bishop of Lincoln and Mrs. Wordsworth at Riseholme.

A correspondent thinks our readers may be interested to hear of a case in which the experiment of holding open-air services has been recently tried, and it is hoped not without some success:—

The Vicar of St. John's, the old mother church of Cardiff, resolved to hold a service after the usual Evensong at the parish church. Accordingly, on Sunday, June 18th, a band of choristers grouped themselves in the churchyard, and headed by a banner with a large red cross and the motto, "Jesus Saviour," they preceded the vicar, who was vested in cassock and surplice, to a large open space in the neighbourhood of a poor population not very far off. The crowd gathered during the singing of "Onward, Christian soldiers," and by the time the procession reached the spot on which a table was placed as a rostrum, it had reached considerable numbers. The men were asked to raise their hats during the offering up of prayer, and after singing another hymn the vicar addressed a most attentive congregation for a quarter of an hour. Each succeeding Sunday the weather has been fine enough to allow of this service being held, and increasing numbers every week testify to the interest the people feel in it. The addresses are all exceedingly simple, and suited to the needs of the great majority of the congregation—those unhappy ones who never go to any place of worship, and who come there stained with sin, some of them longing to cast the load away and to start afresh. The vicar invites any who may wish to break off with their old associations, or who are anxious to hear more, to come and see him at any time, that he may help them by prayer, sympathy, and advice in their hard struggle. Among the crowd are sometimes recognised leading Dissenters and members of the Salvation Army corps, conspicuous by the brazen S on their collars. These latter always express their gratification at the work that has been taken up. The order of service is as follows:—The choir meet at the church door, and march to the churchyard gate, when they begin a processional hymn. Arrived at the place, another well-known hymn is given out, which is followed by extempore prayer and an address. A hymn and the Benediction close the service, and then the choir re-form and march slowly with the crowd back again to the church, singing recessional and evening hymns. A similar service is also held in an outlying part of this parish by a lay reader, specially qualified for this kind of work.

A meeting of the Board of Management of the Bishop of London's Fund was held at the office, 46A, Pall Mall, on Wednesday afternoon, the Lord Bishop of London in the chair. There were also present—Sir George Baker, Bart., Sir Richard Wilbraham, K.C.B., Mr. Henry Barnett, Mr. Edward Thornton, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, the Rev. Canon Nisbet, Mr. F. Calvert, Q.C., Mr. Robert Few, Mr. William Rivington, Mr. John Stephens, and Sir William Rose, K.C.B. The Secretary read the report of the Executive Committee, which showed that the money disposable by the Committee since the last meeting of the Board, on May 24, had been £7,127 3s. 1d., of which £4,665 2s. 7d. had been applicable to living agents and £2,462 0s. 6d. to material objects. Grants had been made as follows:—For missionary clergy, £1,640; for lay agents, £2,639; for schools, £120; for mission buildings, £185; for churches, £2,155; leaving balances available for future grants for living agents, £386 2s. 7d., and for material objects, £2 0s. 6d. A few small sums had also been received for specified objects. An additional grant of £250 had been made out of Her Majesty's gift towards the erection of a new church in St. Clement's, Kensington, leaving a balance on this account of £428 12s. Collections had been received from 253 churches, realising £5,182 10s. 2d.; of these, 37 churches contributed nothing last year, and, deducting the amount, £302 8s. 7d., received from them, there remains a total receipt from 216 churches of £4,880 1s. 7d. These particular churches contributed last year £4,251 7s. 9d., there is therefore a gain on them of £628 13s. 10d. The anniversary service will be held in Westminster Abbey, by the kind permission of the Dean, on Sunday, July 30, at three o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Peterborough.

It is stated that the Bishop of Rochester refuses to consecrate a new church being built in Mr. Rhodes Bristow's parish at Lewisham, unless he promises not to adopt the ritual in use in the parish church, and even objects to points which the Primate has sanctioned.

The Secretary of the Church Association at Crewe having complained to the Archbishop of York that the Bishop of Chester had not replied to a complaint as to certain ritual practices in a church there, his Grace has replied:—

Pronouncing no opinion as to the facts of the case—for the evidence is not before me—I should recommend that the matters of fact should be calmly and very exactly stated to the Lord Bishop of Chester, and that his investigation of the matter should be invited. I should expect much from his kind and fatherly advice.

The church of St. Paul, Staverton, near Totnes, has been reopened after restoration from designs by Mr. J. Christian. A new reredos, principally the gift of the Rev. George Body, has been erected. It is a copy of the one in the minster at Friburg, and was obtained through the Rev. S. Baring Gould.

At the dedication festival of St. Thomas's Church, Upper Clapton, last week, two large stained glass windows were placed in the body of the church in memory of Dr. Kingsford, who for many consecutive years served as the vicar's churchwarden. These windows form a part of a public testimonial, amounting to upwards of £600, subscribed by his fellow-parishioners and many other friends, as a token of their appreciation of his skill as a physician, and of their affection for him as a man. On the same day the widow and family put up another stained glass window in the narthex of the Church to the glory of God and to the cherished memory of Dr. Kingsford.

The preparations for the Church Congress at Derby are progressing satisfactorily, and the mayor, who is a Wesleyan, is entering warmly into the object of the gathering. His worship has accepted the office of chairman of the reception committee. The president (the Bishop of Lichfield) is in constant communication with the hon. secretaries (the Rev. Prebendary Abney, B.D., proctor for the clergy of the diocese in Convocation, the Revs. J. Chancellor, R. J. Knight, C. H. Molineux, and G. A. Shaw; and Messrs. M. Bemrose, J. Borough, A. Buchanan, and A. Cox). The assistant hon. secretary is the Rev. C. Dunkley, and Mr. N. Smith is the hon. treasurer. The Townhall and the Drillhall will be used as places of meeting, and the opening services will be held at All Saints and St. Alkmund's churches. The former (the Corporation church) is closed for cleaning. The Bishop of Rochester has been asked to preach the inaugural sermon there. His Lordship, however, will be in America, and the Bishop of Truro is spoken of as likely to be one of the preachers.

From Ireland is announced the death of the Very Rev. Charles Seymour, Dean of Derry, which happened at the Deanery-house Londonderry, on Sunday last, at an age considerably over 70 years. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1827. He had been for more than half a century minister of Raphoe, Moville, and other parishes in the united diocese of Derry and Raphoe. He was nominated to the deanery, now vacant, about eight or nine years ago, on the death of its late incumbent, Dean Tighe; and, though feeble in health, he was able to take part in the service of his Cathedral on the Sunday next preceding his death.

The third annual festival of the Church Sunday-school Choir was held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday under the auspices of the Church of England Sunday-school Institute. Nearly 6,000 children were present, representing about 100 schools in the metropolis and its environs. During the day several school bands promenading the grounds played selections of music.

The American Church has responded to the Archbishop of Canterbury's letter respecting the spiritual welfare of our emigrants by appointing a chaplain at New York, who will gladly meet any that arrive in that city, and assist them in every possible way. The Rev. J. Bridger, of St. Nicholas's, Liverpool, the secretary appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to carry out the scheme indicated by the Archbishop, has just been informed that the Rev. Cornelius L. Twing, whose address at present is 22, Bible-house, New York, will be glad to receive communications from the clergy and others in England respecting emigrants who may reach that city.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster intend to place in the Abbey a memorial to the late Colonel Chester, in recognition of his valuable and disinterested services as editor and annotator of their registers. Colonel Chester was a native of the United States of America, but had for many years been resident in England, where his reputation as an authority on all genealogical questions was unrivalled.

A handsome piece of ecclesiastical embroidery on a large scale has lately been introduced into the church of St. Margaret Pattens, Rood-lane. It is placed in the upper part of the reredos and is a representation of the Disciples at Emmaus, the work of M. Grossé, of Bruges and Baker-street. Both colouring and drawing are admirable.

The Bishop of Manchester on Monday reopened the church of Ribchester, near Blackburn. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who have succeeded to the great tithes formerly owned by the Bishops of Chester, have restored the chancel.

The festival of St. Albans Church Choral Union was celebrated in the Cathedral on Wednesday, when the favourable weather and the musical attractions drew a large gathering from the adjacent towns and villages. In the Townhall luncheon—at which the

Rev. Owen W. Davys, hon. canon of St. Albans, secretary to the Choral Union, presided—was provided for the members of the united choirs, numbering about 500 in all. Canon Davys, who was supported by (amongst others) Canon Wiley, Mr. Willing, choirmaster to the St. Albans Church Choral Union, and Mrs. Davys, proposed "Success to the Choral Union," coupled with the name of Mr. Willing, the choirmaster, to whose invaluable assistance was due, he said, the present efficient state of the Union taking part in the festival that day. Mr. Willing having responded, "The health of the Visitors" was next proposed by Canon Davys. Canon Wiley, who in 1859 originated the choral festivals of which this was the ninth, responded to this toast. At the subsequent service in St. Albans Cathedral there were present the Bishop of Peterborough, Earl Verulam, the Hon. Robert Grimston, Lady Jane Grimston, Sir Edmund Beckett, Canon Sir J. Hawkins, and Mrs. Davys. The Rev. Owen W. Davys conducted the service, being assisted by Canon Gee, Archdeacon Grant, the Rev. G. Yeats, Rev. S. L. Payne, and Rev. C. E. Hadow. The singing of the united choirs, accompanied by the organist, Mr. Gaff, reflected the highest credit on their training by Mr. Willing, the choirmaster. The anthem, "Blessed be the God and Father," composed by Dr. S. S. Wesley, and the Hallelujah chorus from the "Mount of Olives" (Beethoven) were impressively and effectively rendered. The Bishop of Peterborough, in the delivery of an eloquent sermon, took for his text, "And when they had sung a hymn they went out to the Mount of Olives." Owing to the excellent arrangements made, the celebration of the festival was a thoroughly successful one, and it is to be hoped that the offertory in aid of the Choral Union met with liberal support. Four years have elapsed since the last gathering, and on Wednesday the choirs were enabled to have the support of the new large organ for the first time.

At the Auction Mart, on Tuesday, Mr. Driver offered for sale by auction "the advowson, with the right of next and perpetual presentation to the rectory of Harwood, in the diocese of Oxford." Mr. Charles Webber, on behalf of the Curates' Alliance, said he wished to ask a question or two with regard to the "lot" that was being submitted for sale. The Auctioneer: You have got the particulars of the property in your hand, and you need not button up your coat and excite yourself. Mr. Webber: But, speaking in a merely commercial way, I may perhaps be allowed to inquire how long the ancestors of the present holder of the living have lived. The prospective value of the living, I take it, depends upon the probable tenure of the office by its present occupant. The auctioneer said he could not enter upon any speculative questions as to how soon or how late the purchaser of the living might utilise the benefit of his purchase. He had not attended there to discuss such questions as Mr. Webber had raised. His (Mr. Driver's) grandmother had lived to the ripe old age of eighty-three. Mr. Webber: And, judging from your appearance, I should think you may live to be 100. Auctioneer: I do not come here to bandy words with you. If there are no bids I will withdraw the lot. I would rather have no bid at all than an insufficient bid. Mr. Webber said that, being satisfied as to the age of the present incumbent, he had no further questions to ask. In the result the advowson was not sold.

The following letters have appeared in the *Times*:

Sir,—Among the subjects referred to in Mr. Mozley's interesting volumes few will command more general attention than the allusions to Mr. Keble's life and character: and those who knew the author of the *Christian Year* more or less intimately in his later years cannot but feel surprise at reading that he had, at a particular date, "renounced all hope of promotion" (Vol. 1, p. 222), and that he "very soon lost his temper in discussion" (*ibid.* p. 220). Upon such a subject Dr. Pusey writes with the authority of a contemporary who maintained the closest intimacy with Mr. Keble up to the last day of his life, and I am, therefore, emboldened to ask you to publish the enclosed letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Culdees, Perthshire, July 12. H. P. LIDDON.

July 11, 1882.

My dear L.,—T. Mozley, as he describes himself, was not a mind to appreciate either John Keble or Newman. He draws both after his own fashion. Of Keble he writes as he would of any man of the world. He meant no harm, but wrote off-hand. He says of J.K. (1) that he had himself renounced all hope of promotion (Vol. 1. p. 222), as if the retiring author of the *Christian Year* whose humility puzzled even his friend and biographer, Judge Coleridge, had ever had any wish for it; (2) that he was unwilling to give up the famous line in the *Christian Year* when he had long given up the whole book, and only feared that by correcting one expression he might endorse anything else in it which he had outgrown; and (3) that he very soon lost his temper in discussion, mistaking for loss of temper the pain which it gave him to hear the truth contradicted. Of course I never witnessed any loss of temper in him; but one much younger, who saw much of him, told me that he only once saw him seriously disturbed. It was when he heard him praising the *Christian Year*.

Yours affectionately,
E. B. PUSEY.

On the recent decision in the Prestbury Ritual Case the Rev. John Baghot de la Bere writes to the *Times*:—

I trust that you will allow me to say, with reference to the article which appeared in the *Times* on the above case, that I am not the patron of the vicarage of Prestbury, but my father, who was also my predecessor as vicar during the thirty-six years next before my own incumbency of now nearly twenty-two years' duration. I hope that I may also be allowed by you to say, as the interests at stake are far from being merely personal or local, that you seem to me scarcely to have assigned its true position to the matter of ritual in its relation to this case. As regards my assailants, I have long felt, and with increasing certainty of conviction, that ritual has had little more to do with their action towards me than as supplying them with their opportunity of attack. I believe that their object is far less to suppress my ritual than to suppress myself. Indeed, I feel sure that—*e.g.*, had the Bishop seen fit to adopt such a course towards me as should have enabled me to reconcile my sense of duty to the Church and to my parishioners with the new conditions imposed upon me by recent legislation, my assailants would have been as disappointed as my parishioners, and I should have been glad. But, however that may be, during a period of more than nine years I have been so harassed and hindered in my work that nothing but an exceptionally strong constitution could have enabled me to bear up under the unfair strain placed upon me, without, if so it be, permanent injury received, and not without some power still left to me to withstand, as best I may, such further attempts at my suppression as may be made.

My own position with reference to the ritual question may be thus briefly stated:—Though far from insensible to the value of ritual, not in itself, but in its intimate and necessary relation to the faith and worship of the Church, I feel that the whole question is now for the time subordinate to, as it is also dependent upon, the more urgent and immediate one of the jurisdiction of the Courts which deal with it. It ought not, in common fairness, to be overlooked that every disputed detail of the ritual which I daily practice was adopted by me from twelve to seventeen years ago, with the approval and co-operation of an increased and steadily increasing body of communicants, and under the sanction, as I believed, of the then consentient authorities of "this Church and Realm." That grave and widely-felt complications have since arisen, mainly, perhaps, in consequence of subsequent legislation, in the relation of Church and Realm, is sufficiently proved by the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the question of the Courts in the working of which these complications exist, and it is surely no unreasonable hope that my parishioners and I may be permitted to reap such benefits from the results of its deliberations as may naturally be expected to accrue. Certain it is that I have had no opportunity afforded me, had I desired one never so much, of even modifying the position taken up by me so many years ago in perfect faith and loyalty to Church and Realm, alike, save on condition of the sacrifice of all self-respect, both personal and official, and the betrayal of sacred interests intrusted to my keeping at my institution, which are to me, as they ought to be, prior to all private and personal considerations. You observe truly that my benefice is not a valuable one; but there are ties which unite me to it incomparably stronger than any pecuniary ones could be, and the severance of which, in the manner now attempted, would be as full of peril as of pain to many.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, held its last meeting for the present session, to be resumed in November, at the society's house, No. 7, Whitehall, on Thursday last—the Ven. Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. There were also present—The Rev. C. F. Norman, W. T. Perry, and R. Whittington; Messrs. John Boodle, J. Hilton, F.S.A., E. Thornton, W. E. M. Tomlinson, and Rev. R. Milburn Blakiston, secretary. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz:—

Building new churches at Chadderton, St. Luke, near Oldham, £350; Ealing-common, St. Matthew, Middlesex, £100; and Wandsworth, St. Faith, Surrey, £150. Rebuilding the churches at Bagshot, St. Anne, Surrey, on a new site, £50; Llantood, St. Illtyd, near Cardigan, £20; Old Brentford, St. George, Middlesex, on a new site, £100; and Temple, St. Catherine, near Bodmin, £15. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Ashburton, St. Andrew, Devon, £200; Bilsington, St. Peter and St. Paul, near Hythe, Kent, £30; Birkenhead, St. Peter, £80; Castle Camps, All Saints, near Cambridge, £20; Chilthorne Domer, St. Mary, near Yeovil, £15; Highbridge, St. John, Somerset, £40; Holsworthy, St. Peter and St. Paul, Devon, £100; Monkswood, near Usk, Monmouth, £10; Newtown, Christ Church, in the parish of Alverstoke, Hants, £75; Preston-on-Wye, near Hereford, £40; and Reigate, St. Luke, Surrey, £30. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building school or mission churches at Bordesley, St. Andrew, Warwick, £10; Chasetown, Walsall, £20; Chell, near Stoke-on-Trent, £5; Darrenfelen, near Llanelly, £5; Mapplewell and Staincross, in the parish of Darton, near Barnsley, York, £10; Swansea, Holy Trinity, £10; Upton Park, St. Stephen, Essex, £10; and Washaway, St. Conan, in the parish of Egloshayle, Cornwall, £10.

This concluded the work of the Society for the session 1881-82. The grants have been more limited in amount than the Committee could have wished, but all available funds have been voted away, both as regards the General and Mission Buildings Fund. We sincerely hope that Church people will enable the Society to begin its next session in November with larger funds at its disposal, so that the cases that may then come before them may be more adequately dealt with.

THE JUDGMENT IN THE GRAHAMSTOWN CASE.

The following full report of the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of "Merriman (Bishop of Grahamstown) *v.* Williams (Dean of Grahamstown)," which was read by Sir Arthur Hobhouse on Wednesday, the 28th ult., was printed last week. The case was heard before Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Robert Collier, Sir James Hannen, Sir Richard Couch, and Sir Arthur Hobhouse, at the end of March last:—

In this case the plaintiff in the Court below and the appellant here is the Bishop of Grahamstown, one of the dioceses of the province of the Church of South Africa. The defendant in the Court below and the respondent here bears the title of Dean of Grahamstown; he is also the colonial chaplain appointed by the Crown for Grahamstown; and he is *de facto* the officiating minister, sometimes called the rector, of the church of St. George in Grahamstown. The controversy between the parties has raised a very important question, but its earlier phases are comparatively unimportant, and may be briefly stated.

In the year 1878 a difference of opinion arose respecting the right to preach in the church of St. George. The plaintiff claimed it as his Cathedral, in which he had a right to preach whenever he thought fit. The defendant was willing to allow the plaintiff to preach whenever he thought fit as a matter of courtesy; but as to the matter of right he held that he as Dean had control over the arrangements. The plaintiff would not consent to preach except as a matter of right.

On the 17th April, 1879, the plaintiff attended the church with the object of preaching, having previously admonished the defendant in a formal way not to hinder him, but the defendant anticipated the usual time for the delivery of the sermon, and began to preach himself, whereupon the plaintiff protested and left the church.

For this conduct the defendant was presented in the Diocesan Court of Grahamstown, and was there found guilty of contumacious disobedience, and of conduct giving just cause of offence or scandal to the Church; and he was suspended from his ministerial functions for one calendar month, and further until he should engage not to repeat the offence of preventing the Bishop from preaching or ministering in the church of St. George. As the defendant refused to obey that sentence, he was excommunicated by a subsequent decree of the same Court.

The present suit was instituted to enforce the sentences of the Diocesan Court. By his declaration, filed on the 21st of April, 1880, after showing that he and the defendant are officers of the Church of the province of South Africa, the plaintiff prays relief in the following terms:—

Wherefore the plaintiff says that an action has accrued to him, and he prays that this honourable Court will by its judgment declare—

That the defendant is one of the clergy of the said Church within the true intent and meaning of Article XXIV. of the Constitution thereof, and is bound by the laws of the said Church, and by the rules and regulations made by the said Diocesan Synod of Grahamstown, and by the said Provincial Synod, or either of them.

That the defendant is bound to accept and immediately submit to any sentence depriving him of any or all of the rights and emoluments appertaining to the office of Dean and rector of the Cathedral church of St. George, or to any other office or benefice held or enjoyed by him as dignitary or priest of the said Church within the diocese of Grahamstown, such sentence having been passed upon him after due examination had by the Diocesan Court of Grahamstown, being a tribunal acknowledged by the Provincial Synod for the trial of a clergyman, saving all rights of appeal allowed by the said Provincial Synod.

That under and by virtue of the sentences passed upon the defendant by the Diocesan Court of Grahamstown, on the 5th of August and 13th of November, 1879, respectively as aforesaid, the defendant is lawfully suspended from his office of priest and other spiritual promotion and dignity, with total loss of all emoluments derived from any benefice or attached to any office or offices heretofore held by him as dignitary or priest of the said Church within the diocese of Grahamstown.

That the plaintiff in his Episcopal capacity has the right of officiating and performing all ecclesiastical functions within the said Cathedral church.

That the plaintiff, in his said capacity, shall have free and uninterrupted access to the land and premises comprised in the transfer bearing date the 17th of June, 1871, to the trustees under the Diocesan Trust Board of the diocese of Grahamstown, of the site of the said Cathedral Church of St. George, and to the said church or Cathedral or other buildings erected thereon, for the purpose of enjoying and exercising all rights, privileges, and immunities which have heretofore been enjoyed and exercised, or ought to be enjoyed and exercised by the Bishop of Grahamstown as such Bishop or otherwise, in reference to or within the Cathedral thereon and its appurtenances, and that the defendant and his agents shall be restrained from in any manner interfering with such access, enjoyment, or exercise.

And the plaintiff further prays that this honourable Court will grant a perpetual interdict restraining the defendant from hindering the plaintiff in his lawful ministrations within the diocese of Grahamstown, and further restraining the defendant from officiating or performing any ecclesiastical functions whatsoever, and from receiving any emoluments in respect of the performance of any ecclesiastical functions whatsoever within the limits of the diocese of Grahamstown, as a dignitary or priest of the said church.

By his pleas the defendant claims to be rector of the church of St. George, and to perform ecclesiastical functions in that church as a priest of the Church of England as by law established. He says that the Church of the province of South Africa is a religious association entirely independent of the Church of England as by law established; that he himself is not a member of that Church, nor bound by its constitutions or canons; that the church of St. George is held in trust for ecclesiastical purposes in connection with the Church of England as by law established; and that the plaintiff and the Church of South Africa have no authority or jurisdiction over it.

On the 26th of August, 1880, the Supreme Court pronounced a decree absolving the defendant from the instance, with costs against the plaintiff. The ground principally relied on by the Chief Justice, Sir Henry de Villiers, was that the church of St. George had been devoted to ecclesiastical purposes in connection with the Church of England, and that the Church of South Africa was not, so far as the circumstances of the colony would permit, a part of the Church of England. Mr. Justice Dwyer concurred; but he also thought, contrary to the opinion of the Chief Justice, that the defendant had not so acted as to give the plaintiff the Episcopal jurisdiction claimed by him. Mr. Justice Smith expressed no opinion on the main question decided by the Chief Justice, doubting whether it could be properly raised in this suit; but he concurred in the decree on the ground that the necessary parties for discussing that question were not before the Court.

Their Lordships have now to consider whether this decree is right. Before entering on the discussion they wish to say that in the careful and elaborate judgment of the Chief Justice the case is treated with a gravity befitting its importance, and every topic in turn is handled with a fulness and clearness which are of the greatest assistance to those who have to review it.

They also wish to state their sense of the judicial method and impartiality which mark the proceedings of the Diocesan Court. An objection has been raised to those proceedings on the ground that the Court was improperly constituted, and Mr. Justice Dwyer was of that opinion; but in the view which their Lordships take of the case it is not necessary to express any opinion on that point.

Turning now to the plaintiff's prayer, it is clear, and it has not been disputed by his counsel at the bar, that the greater part of it asks relief which is beyond the competence of the Civil Court to grant in this suit.

The defendant is not receiving any emolument except as colonial chaplain, nor does he hold any benefice in the Church of South Africa, unless it may be the incumbency of the church of St. George. It is clear, therefore, that there is no question before the Civil Court except that which relates to the use of the church of St. George, and that the relief prayed must be confined to such an execution as under the circumstances may be proper of the trusts upon which the church of St. George is held.

In order to entitle himself to that amount of relief the plaintiff must show, first, that he is a proper object of the trusts; and secondly, that both as between himself and the defendant, and as between himself and other objects of the trusts, he is entitled to have the defendant restrained from, and himself admitted to, the use of the church in question. The first thing, then, to be ascertained is the precise position of the property in dispute.

It is clear that the site had at some time been vested in the Crown. It does not appear by whom the church was built, but prior to the year 1839 its affairs were regulated by a committee called the Church Committee. It seems to have been the practice for the colonial chaplain appointed by the Crown to become the officiating minister of the church. It is not possible upon the materials in this record, and perhaps is not important, to ascertain more precisely the state of things prior to 1839.

On the 23rd January, 1839, an ordinance was passed by the Governor of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of that colony. It recites as follows:—

Whereas it is expedient that the inhabitants of Grahamstown and the parochial limits whereof, being members of and holding communion with the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established, should be invested with the right and privilege of choosing and appointing, under certain regulations, a vestry and churchwardens for the better and more effectual administration and management of all matters connected with the church of Grahamstown, commonly called St. George's Church, and that the said vestry and churchwardens, after having been duly appointed, should possess certain powers and perform certain duties as the same are usually possessed and exercised by such officers, according to the customs and usages of the said United Church of England and Ireland. And whereas on the appointment of the said vestry and churchwardens it is expedient that the office of Church Committee, as at present constituted, should cease and determine.

Provisions are then made for the election of a vestry and churchwardens by the male inhabitants of Grahamstown and of the parochial limits thereof, being members of and holding communion with the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established.

The officiating minister is to be chairman of the vestry, when present, and, by sect. 8, the vestry are to make rules for their own guidance, "and for more effectually executing the provisions of this ordinance and also to take such order for the management of the said church as to them shall seem expedient. Provided that the rules contain nothing repugnant to law or to the tenor of this ordinance, or to the customs and usages of the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established."

By sect. 10 the vestry are to have the same powers, rights, and duties as were then possessed by the Church Committee.

Sect. 12 empowers the vestry to maintain suits in performance of the trusts reposed in them.

Sect. 14 provides for the keeping of accounts, which are to be audited and to be laid before the church members at a general annual meeting.

Sect. 15 provides for the election of churchwardens, to exercise the usual functions of English churchwardens so far as applicable to the colony.

Sect. 19 enacts that there shall be set apart in the church pews and seats for the civil and military authorities, the minister, the officers of the garrison, and for troops and poor people.

Their Lordships consider the meaning and effect of this ordinance to be reasonably clear. Whatever may have been the exact rights of the Crown and the inhabitants as between one another, the church was, at the date of the ordinance, property used for religious purposes. It was desired to place the arrangements on a more public and permanent basis, and to have a governing body more responsible and efficient than the Church Committee. For that purpose the machinery of election is put in motion. The persons so elected are called a vestry and churchwardens in analogy to the English parochial system, but they are elected by the church members, not by the parishioners at large. The churchwardens receive powers analogous to those of English churchwardens. But over and above that, the vestry are clothed with duties and trusts, and made subject to liabilities, for the benefit partly of the church members and partly of the Government, such as appertain only to the trustees and managers of what we should in this country call a charitable endowment. It would be exceedingly difficult for the Crown to contend that the ordinance did not effect a permanent dedication of the site to charitable uses. But that point need not be discussed, because such a dedication was undoubtedly effected by the next transaction.

On the 7th of June, 1849, the Governor of the colony, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, granted the site to Dr. Gray, the Bishop of Capetown, and his successors in the see, "on condition that the land hereby granted shall for ever hereafter be used for ecclesiastical purposes in connection with the Church of England, and to and for no other purpose whatsoever. . . . . Subject, however, to all such duties and regulations as are either already, or shall in future, be established with regard to such lands." The site is described as a piece of land on which the St. George's Church has been erected.

It does not appear that any duties or regulations had been established except those which were established by the ordinance of 1839, nor would there seem to be any mode of establishing any future duties or regulations except by some legislative or judicial authority.

With reference to the expression, "ecclesiastical purposes in connection with the Church of England," it is to be observed that the bishopric of Capetown was founded in the year 1847, at which time, as is stated in the judgment in "Long *v.* the Bishop of Capetown," the legislative authority over the colony was vested in the Crown. Bishop Gray was appointed by Her Majesty, and ordained and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, having first taken the oath of allegiance, the oath affirming the Queen's supremacy, and the oath of obedience to the Archbishop as Metropolitan.

When the grant of 1849 was made the See of Capetown included Grahamstown. But in the year 1853, Dr. Gray resigned his bishopric in order that his diocese might be contracted in extent, and that two new dioceses, those of Grahamstown and Natal, might be erected.

On the 8th of December, 1853, the Crown issued Letters Patent assigning to Bishop Gray the new diocese of Capetown, and appointing him to be Metropolitan Bishop in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies, and the island of St. Helena.

On the 20th of December, 1853, the Crown issued Letters Patent erecting the bishopric of Grahamtown, and ordering the consecration of Dr. Armstrong as first Bishop of that diocese. The Bishop and his successors were made a body corporate. Grahamstown was erected into a city and the see of the Bishop. And it was declared "that the church called St. George, in the said city of Grahamstown, shall henceforth be the Cathedral church and See of

the said John Armstrong and his successors Bishops of Grahamstown." But the Bishop was left at liberty to constitute any other church at Grahamstown to be his Cathedral and See. The Bishop had power granted to him to found dignities in his Cathedral and Archdeaconries in his diocese. By the Bishop's successors were meant persons named and appointed by the Crown, and ordained and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Some time previously to the issuing of these Letters Patent the Crown had granted a constitution to the colony, and a representative Colonial Legislature had been established.

On the 20th November, 1857, the Crown issued Letters Patent appointing the Rev. Henry Cotterill to be Bishop of Grahamstown in the place of Bishop Grmstrong, who was then dead, and directing the Archbishop of Canterbury to consecrate him. The provisions of this instrument which relate to the church of St. George, to the power of the Bishop to constitute dignitaries, and to the nature of the Bishop's successors, are precisely to the same effect with the corresponding provisions in Bishop Armstrong's patent.

On the 17th of July, 1860, an Act of the Colonial Legislature was passed, enabling the Bishop of Capetown to transfer to the Bishop of Grahamstown for the time being, and his successors, all immovable property vested in the Bishop of Capetown, but situated in the diocese of Grahamstown, "provided that every such property so transferred shall be subject to the same trusts in all respects after such transfer as it was subject to at the time of such transfer."

By a deed dated the 4th of March, 1863, the Bishop of Capetown conveyed to Bishop Cotterill and his successors the land conveyed by the grant of 7th June, 1849, subject to the conditions in that grant mentioned and referred to.

By a deed dated the 7th of June, 1871, Bishop Cotterill conveyed the same property to himself and three other persons, being apparently the trustees of the Diocesan Trust Board of Grahamstown, to hold upon the trusts upon which the Bishop himself held.

There has been some controversy as to the regularity of this conveyance of 1871, but their Lordships hold the question to be immaterial. The interest which was passed first to Bishop Gray, then to Bishop Cotterill, and then to the grantees of 1871, is an interest clothed with no active duties, and subject to the trusts, duties, and regulations created by the ordinance of 1839 and the conveyance of the 7th of June, 1849. It was not contended at the bar that the position of such a bare interest as this could affect the questions in this case.

Such being the legal position of the property in dispute, it is now necessary to show the position of the disputants, both with reference to one another and with reference to the property.

In the month of February, 1863, Lord Kingsdown delivered the opinion of this Board in a case which threw a new light on the position of the Church of England in South Africa, and showed that the advisers of the Crown had purported to do what was beyond its power. In the controversy between Bishop Gray, of Capetown, and Mr. Long, the Colonial Court held that the Letters Patent of 1853, being issued after a Constitutional Government had been established, were ineffectual to create any jurisdiction, ecclesiastical or civil, within the colony. On appeal to Her Majesty in Council that opinion was upheld. Lord Kingsdown then proceeds to discuss the question whether the want of coercive jurisdiction in the Bishop had been supplied by the voluntary submission of Mr. Long. He states the position of English Churchmen as follows:—

The Church of England, in places were there is no Church established by law, is in the same situation with any other religious body—in no better, but in no worse position; and the members may adopt, as the members of any other communion may adopt, rules for enforcing discipline within their body, which will be binding on those who expressly or by implication have assented to them.

It may further be laid down that, where any religious or other lawful association has not only agreed on the terms of its union, but has also constituted a tribunal to determine whether the rules of the association have been violated by any of its members or not, and what shall be the consequence of such violation, the decision of such tribunal will be binding when it has acted within the scope of its authority, has observed such forms as rules require, if any forms be prescribed, and, if not, has proceeded in a manner consonant with the principles of justice.

In such cases the tribunals so constituted are not in any sense Courts. They derive no authority from the Crown, they have no power of their own to enforce their sentences, they must apply for that purpose to the Courts established by law, and such Courts will give effect to their decision, as they give effect to the decisions of arbitrators, whose jurisdiction rests entirely upon the agreement of the parties.

These are the principles upon which the Courts in this country have always acted in the disputes which have arisen between members of the same religious body, not being members of the Church of England.—Vol. I., *Moore's Reports*, N.S., p. 461.

In the course of the next year a controversy turning upon the same principles arose between the Bishop of Natal and Bishop Gray, claiming to act as his Metropolitan under the patents of 1853. The opinion of this Board was delivered by Lord Westbury in December, 1864. As to the power of the Crown the law is thus laid down:—

We apprehend it to be clear upon principle that after the establishment of an independent Legislature in the Settlements of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, there was no power in the Crown by virtue of its prerogative (for these Letters Patent were not granted under the provisions of any statute) to establish a metropolitan see or province, or to create an ecclesiastical corporation whose *status*, rights, and authority the colony could be required to recognise.—Vol. III., *Moore's Reports*, N.S., 148.

And, after giving reasons for this opinion, his lordship continues:—

The same reasoning is of course decisive of the question whether any jurisdiction was conferred by the Letters Patent. . . . . It is quite clear that the Crown had no power to confer any jurisdiction or coercive authority upon the Metropolitan over the Suffragen Bishops, or over any other person.

The question then arose whether the Bishop of Natal had by contract given the jurisdiction claimed by Bishop Gray. On this point Lord Westbury says:—

Even if the parties intended to enter into any such agreement (of which, however, we find no trace), it was not legally competent to the Bishop of Natal to give, or to the Bishop of Capetown to accept or exercise, any such jurisdiction.—Vol. III., *Moore's Reports*, N.S., p. 155.

One effect of these expositions of the law was that the Crown ceased to grant Letters Patent for Bishops in colonies possessing independent Legislatures. It has been supposed in this case that the Crown might still take such action as to give to Grahamstown a Bishop who should be a successor to Bishops Armstrong and Cotterill within the terms of the patent creating the Bishopric. But though the Crown has not in any formal way decided not to resume the practice prevailing prior to 1863, their Lordships are clear that this case must be decided on the footing that the practice no longer exists.

Another effect of the decisions was that English Churchmen in the colonies took steps to organise themselves, like other independent religious societies, on the footing of contract. This was done in South Africa by the action of synods, the effects of which will be presently discussed.

In the year 1865 the defendant, who was then the Vicar of Ashton-under-Lyne, agreed with Bishop Cotterill, who was in England, that he should accept the office of colonial chaplain at Grahamstown, and should also be appointed Dean of Grahamstown. He was accordingly appointed to be colonial chaplain by letter from the Secretary of State, and he went to the colony in November, 1865. He had, before leaving England, signed declarations of obedience to the Bishop of Grahamstown and his successors, and of submission to the rules and regulations of the synod of the diocese of Grahamstown, in all things not contrary to the laws of the United Church of England and Ireland. And he also subscribed to the Three Articles required to be subscribed by the 36th of the Canons of 1603.

On his arrival in the colony he found that the vestry were in possession of the church of St. George, as according to the ordinance of 1839 they ought to have been. They appear to have accepted the colonial chaplain to be their officiating minister as a matter of course, according to the usual practice, and they put the defendant into possession of the church by handing him the keys, which are the symbols of possession. This, he says, was under the ordinance of 1839, by the provisions of which St. George's Church has always been governed. With a natural fondness for terms which bring the familiar system of the Mother Country before the mind, he calls this proceeding an induction of himself as rector.

Two or three months afterwards Bishop Cotterill returned to the colony, and he then appointed the defendant to be Dean of Grahamstown, and installed him in the Church as such. So far as the dignity goes, the Bishop may have had power under his patent to create it, but he could not confer any authority with it except such as might flow from contracts between the defendant and others. In this case there were no special statutes for the Cathedral, nor have any been made till after the present dispute began.

It is important not to be misled by the false analogies of English ecclesiastical titles. The defendant is a titular Dean, and may be called a rector. But in point of law, and for the present purpose, he must be taken as the officiating minister of a church governed by the ordinance of 1839 and the grant of 1849, and appointed thereto, either by the vestry or by the Crown, or by the joint action of the two. Neither the vestry nor the Crown have been made parties to this suit. If it were necessary to determine the precise origin of the defendant's title their Lordships would have to deal with the difficulty as to the frame of suit which has been indicated by the Chief Justice, and on which Mr. Justice Smith bases his judgment.

In the years 1867 and 1869 synods were held for the diocese of Grahamstown. In the year 1870 was held the first Provincial Synod of the Church of South Africa. By these synods much was done to establish that Church on a voluntary basis. It is sufficient for the present to say of them that the defendant took an active and leading part in the proceedings.

In the year 1871 Bishop Cotterill resigned his office, and, as no appointment of a successor by Letters Patent could be looked for, Bishop Gray as Metropolitan issued a mandate addressed to the defendant commanding an election of a new Bishop. The result was the election of the plaintiff, and in that election the defendant took the leading part.

Some time afterwards the defendant became dissatisfied with the proceedings of the synod, but he did not withdraw from his position in the Church of South Africa. When the present dispute began the defendant did not contend that the plaintiff had not the ecclesiastical character which he claimed to have. On the contrary, the defendant insisted on his own rights as Dean, which, as he asserted quite erroneously, would, according to English ecclesiastical law, give him the right of excluding the Bishop from ministrations in the Cathedral. It is only during this litigation that the defendant has contended either that he himself is not a member of the Church of South Africa, or that the plaintiff is not the successor of Bishop Cotterill, or that the plaintiff and his Church are disconnected with the Church of England.

Their Lordships consider that the defendant's present contention is wholly inconsistent with his past conduct. The Chief Justice says on this point:—

It is idle for the defendant to deny that he joined the Church of South Africa and became personally subject to its constitutions and canons, in the face of the part which he took in the discussions of the Provincial Synod of 1870, and in the absence of any protest against the separatist canons adopted by that synod. It is still more idle for him to deny that he has subjected himself personally to the Episcopal jurisdiction of the plaintiff according to the laws of the Church of South Africa, in the face of the documentary proof which exists of his active participation in the election of the plaintiff.

Of the same opinion was Mr. Justice Smith, and with it their Lordships entirely agree.

So far, then, as this dispute turns on the question whether the defendant has come under personal contracts or equities, the plaintiff has proved his case. But the defendant cannot contract away the rights of other people. If he is occupying an office in which he owes duties to the Government, to the vestry, or to the church members, he cannot by his contract give to any extraneous person or body rights which may interfere with those duties. If again the plaintiff belongs to a religious body which cannot claim to be in connection with the Church of England as by law established, no contract with the defendant or with anyone else can give him a right to use property which is settled to uses in connection with that Church. Their Lordships will address themselves to this latter question, which they think must govern the case. For that purpose they have to examine the acts of the synods which are set forth in this record.

In conducting this examination their Lordships do not enter into the discussions whether or no the Church of South Africa is a branch of or identical with the Church of England. What the charters of the endowments now in question require is connection with the Church of England as by law established; and on this part of the case it is sufficient for the plaintiff if he can show such a connection on the part of the Church of South Africa.

One thing which their Lordships conceive to be necessary for establishing such a connection between the Church of England and another Church is a substantial identity in their standards of faith and doctrine. Where the other Church is that of a colony possessing an independent Legislature, there must be differences, as, for instance, in the appointment of Bishops and in the erection of Courts, such as necessarily result from the difference of political circumstances in which the Church of England and the other Church find themselves placed. There may probably be other differences, which yet might be too slight to work a disconnection, and which need not now be considered.

Among the acts of the synod of 1870 there are several provisions which, in the Supreme Court and here, have been relied on to show a disconnection between the Church of South Africa and the Church of England, and which their Lordships will not now discuss in detail. Such are the provisions of the 27th Canon, the declarations which refer to a possible alteration of the Creeds, and to a possible alteration of formularies by a general assembly, the provision in the 3rd Canon for the election of Bishops without the consent of the Crown, and the constitution of separate ecclesiastical Courts. Their Lordships are not prepared to say that the effect of these provisions is to disconnect the Church of South Africa from the Church of England. The most important in this respect are the two last-mentioned provisions. But they are the necessary results of the legal and political situation as laid down by Her Majesty in Council, not the expression of any separatist intention. If they worked a disconnection, there would be an absolute impossibility of connection between two Churches so situated. And it appears to their Lordships that, though the existence of separate systems of appointing Bishops and of ecclesiastical tribunals is likely enough in the course of time to lead to divergencies, the mere fact of their establishment does not produce any such effect.

It is the first article of the Constitution, and especially the third proviso attached to it, which, in their Lordships' opinion, creates the great difficulty in the way of holding that the Church of South Africa is in connection with the Church of England. That article is as follows:—

Articles of the Constitution.

The Church of the province of South Africa receives the doctrine, sacraments, and discipline of Christ as the same are contained and commanded in Holy Scripture according as the Church of England has received and set forth the same in its standards of faith and doctrine, and it receives the Book of Common Prayer, and of ordering of Bishops, priests, and deacons, to be used according to the form therein prescribed in public prayer and administration of the Sacrament and other holy offices, and it accepts the English version of the Holy Scriptures as appointed to be read in churches, and further it disclaims for itself the right of altering any of the aforesaid standards of faith and doctrine.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Church of this province from accepting, if it shall so determine, any alterations in the formularies of the Church (other than the Creeds) which may be adopted by the Church of England, or allowed by any general synod, council, congress, or other assembly of the Churches of the Anglican communion, or from making at any time such adaptations and abridgments of and additions to the services of the Church as may be required by the circumstances of this province.

Provided that all changes in and additions to the services of the Church made by the Church of this province shall be liable to revision by any synod of the Anglican communion to which this province shall be invited to send representatives.

Provided also, that in the interpretation of the aforesaid standards and formularies the Church of this province be not held to be bound by decisions in questions of faith and doctrine or in questions of discipline relating to faith and doctrine other than those of its own ecclesiastical tribunals, or of such other tribunal as may be accepted by the Provincial Synod as a tribunal of appeal."

There are in this article and in other parts of the synodical proceedings general expressions affirming in the strongest way the connection of the Church of South Africa with the Church of England, and its adherence to the faith and doctrine of the Church of England. But all these general expressions are unavailing for the present purpose, if, on coming to particulars, we find that the constitution substantially excludes portions of the faith and doctrine of the Church of England. The trusts of the property in dispute are declared by the ordinance of 1839, and the grant of June 1849, in favour of persons belonging to the united Church of England and Ireland as by law established. But the standards of faith and doctrine adopted by that Church are not to be found only in the texts. They are to be found also in the interpretation which those texts have from time to time received at the hands of the tribunals by law appointed to declare and administer the law of the Church.

It has been argued that the Church of South Africa has here done all that existing political circumstances permitted it to do for continued connection with the Church of England; and again that the proviso is a mere statement of the facts of the case, and means no more than this; that as the Church of South Africa must have tribunals of its own, it hereby places on record that their decisions should be binding.

The necessity of separate tribunals and its probable consequences has been above dealt with. But their Lordships consider that the proviso under consideration is very much more than a recognition of the facts of the case; and that the Church of South Africa so far from having done all in its power to maintain the connection, has taken occasion to declare emphatically that at this point the connection is not maintained.

It was competent to the Church of South Africa to establish for itself any system of law which it thought fit. The facts of the case did not compel it to say that its tribunals shall not take English decisions as authoritative. It might have declared that the decisions of the tribunals established by law for the Church of England, whether past or future, should be binding on the tribunals of the Church of South Africa. That would probably keep the two Churches in connection for the longest period of time, though it would not be necessary to go so far in order to maintain the connection at the outset.

But the obvious course for a Church which desired to be in connection with the Church of England to all intents and purposes would be at least to say at starting that its faith, doctrine, and discipline should be those which then prevailed in the Church of England. Such a Church would, until some fresh departure occurred, be in connection with the Church of England.

Their Lordships were strongly invited by the respondent's counsel to connect the proviso under consideration with the course of some well-known controversies. There is no judicial ground for saying that it was aimed at any special practice or doctrine. But its practical effect way well be illustrated by reference to some important decisions of Her Majesty in Council. For instance, the decisions in the cases of. "Gorham *v.* the Bishop of Exeter" and "Williams *v.* the Bishop of Salisbury," both delivered prior to the synod of 1870, affirm and secure the right of a clergyman of the Church of England to preach freely the doctrines which were there in question; but in the Church of South Africa a clergyman preaching the same doctrines may find himself presented for, and found guilty of, heresy. Such a reservation on the part of the Church of South Africa must tend to silence and to exclude those whom the decisions of Her Majesty in Council would protect in the Church of England.

The decisions referred to form part of the constitution of the Church of England as by law established, and the Church and the tribunals which administer its laws are bound by them. That is not the case as regards the Church of South Africa. The decisions are no part of the constitution of that Church, but are expressly excluded from it. There is not the identity in standards of faith and doctrine which appears to their lordships necessary to establish the connection required by the trusts on which the church of St. George is settled. There are different standards on important points. In England the standard is the formularies of the Church as judicially interpreted. In South Africa it is the formularies as they may be construed without the interpretation.

It is argued that the divergence made by the Church of South Africa is only potential and not actual. and that we have no right to speculate on its effect until the tribunals of South Africa have shown whether they will agree or disagree with those of England. Their Lordships think that the divergence is present and actual. It is the agreement of the two Churches which is potential. The ecclesiastical tribunals of South Africa may possibly decide in all important points as Her Majesty in Council has done. But the question is whether they have the same standard; and, as has been shown, they have a different standard.

Of course, it was perfectly competent to the Church of South Africa to take up its own independent position with reference to the decisions of the tribunals of the Church of England. But, having chosen that independence, they cannot also claim as of right the benefit of endowments settled to uses in connection with the Church of England as by law established.

Such being their Lordships' view of the synodical proceedings in 1870, it is not necessary to consider further whether the defendant's position is such as to enable him by his conduct to give to the plaintiff the rights he claims, or whether the suit is so constituted as to enable the plaintiff to obtain any decree for the enjoyment of property situated as this is. It will have been seen by the foregoing observations that there is difficulty on both these points.

Their Lordships wish to add their opinion that Courts of law cannot settle in any satisfactory way questions affecting permanent endowments after a total change of circumstances has occurred, and their concurrence with the Chief Justice in thinking that the Legislature alone can properly deal which such cases.

The result is that their Lordships will humbly advise Her Majesty to dismiss this appeal. The costs must follow the result.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The 1st of August has been selected as the day for the Bishop of Newcastle to attend at Osborne to do homage to the Queen. His Lordship will be enthroned in the Cathedral at Newcastle on August 3rd.

Bishop Coffin, the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, arrived in London from Rome on Saturday evening, and, before formally entering on his episcopal duties, will spend a short time at the Redemptorist Church at Clapham.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster have signified their intention of placing in the Abbey a memorial tablet to the late Colonel Chester, in recognition of his valuable and disinterested services as editor and annotator of the *Westminster Abbey Register*. Colonel Chester was a native of the United States of America, but had for many years been resident in England, where his reputation as an authority on all genealogical questions was unrivalled. His valuable papers, the result of many years of unwearied and discriminating industry, are, we understand, in the hands of Mr. Cokayne, Norroy King of Arms. His work on the *Westminster Abbey Registers* (which forms the tenth volume of the publications of the Harleian Society) was printed in 1876, and was dedicated by permission to the Queen.

"KEATING'S POWDER" is now sold at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., in tins by all Chemists. This powder is perfectly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, BEETLES, MOTHS, and all insects, whilst quite harmless, to domestic animals. All furs and woollens should be well powdered before putting away. Beware of imitations. Ask for Keating's Powder and take no other.

TO GET RID OF WORMS IN CHILDREN procure a tin of "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS." This unique medicine is certain to cure, and may be taken with absolute safety by the youngest children Price 1s. 1½d. of all Chemists.

2/- TEA OF EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY,

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THE unprecedented depression in the Tea Market now enables COOPER COOPER and CO. to offer such value in Tea as would, a few years ago, have been considered simply impossible, but is now a realised fact, for at

TWO SHILLINGS A POUND

COOPER COOPER and CO. are able to supply Tea of amazing strength and exquisite quality, while the choice kinds at Three Shilling a pound, which are coming to hand in lessening quantities year by year, COOPER COOPER and CO. have the greatest difficulty, after ransacking the markets of China and India, in procuring in sufficient quantities for their consumption. These choice and selected Teas COOPER COOPER and CO. have the honour to supply to many Foreign Princes, Potentates, Ambassadors, &c.

THE enormous success—without competitors and with no rivals—which has attended the sale of COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Teas is perhaps unparalleled in the annals of this or any other trade, and can only be accounted for by the way in which their business has been conducted, which has gained the patronage of all classes. COOPER COOPER and CO. number among their customers PRINCES, Dukes, Earls, Barons—in fact, a large per-centage of the entire Peerage—Church dignitaries of every grade, and ministers of all denominations, County families from every county in Great Britain, and from all classes of the community. COOPER COOPER and CO. are also shipping their Teas every day to foreign parts. Paris would appear to draw its supplies from COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Stores, and in almost every large city, and especially in the seaport towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America—in fact, to the very ends of the earth—COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Teas and COOPER COOPER and CO.'S name are known.

COOPER COOPER and CO. have their own Agents in China and India, and are consequently able to sell their Tea at a price which is actually under that which wholesale merchants, brokers, &c., charge to ordinary dealers. They are enabled to do this, as they have not the expense of travellers and no bad debts to provide for, their terms being strictly for nett cash before delivery. They also save an immense amount by keeping no horses and vans—many houses having from 20 to 100 horses, vans, and two men to each, to deliver, sometimes, half-a-pound of tea miles and miles away, this overwhelming expense having all to come out of the quality of the Tea.

COOPER COOPER and CO. have, in fact, no expense but indispensable rent and labour, which, in consequence of still-increasing business, amount only to a fraction on the price of the Tea they sell.

COOPER COOPER and CO. may mention that they include among the regular buyers of their Tea a great many London Tea Brokers, from the simple fact that it can be purchased cheaper and better from them than from the importers themselves.

COOPER COOPER and CO. sell their Teas for ready money only. They have thus no provision to make for bad or doubtful debts.

AND now a word about this year's crop. It is hardly satisfactory on the whole, but some of the choice crops secured by COOPER COOPER and CO. are simply delicious. COOPER COOPER and CO. are still enabled to sell the very best at Three Shillings a pound, and it is veritably a marvel of goodness—a "thing of beauty" and "a joy for ever." But the most astonishing thing of modern times is the Tea at Two Shillings a pound which COOPER COOPER and CO. are now selling. The rich and wealthy buy this Tea. Ladies drink it in their boudoirs, and at their early drums, and as one of our country patrons writes, "It is lovely."

COOPER COOPER and CO. may add that

INDIAN TEA

is becoming day by day a greater favourite among the best judges, and this year's crop has been prepared with greater care than ever. It is strong, pungent, with most agreeable flavour, and the better it is known the more it will be liked.

THE TEA IS 3s. A POUND FOR THE BEST.

COOPER COOPER and CO. charge threepence a package (of any size) for delivering their Teas at any of the Railway Stations in London, or any place within the limits of the London Parcels Delivery Co., thus putting all on an equality: those who send for their Tea, and those who require it sent.

COOPER COOPER and CO. do not pay railway carriage, but are willing to compound for the same on receiving the sum of 9d., in addition to the price of the Tea, to any Railway Station in England, on quantities of the value of £2 and upwards. Families residing in the country can thus by clubbing together, have their Tea sent almost carriage free, as well as save about 9d. a pound in the cost.

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G. C. and Co. beg to solicit the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of the Aristocracy and the Public generally to the PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS introduced in the MANUFACTURE of their PIANOFORTES. These Pianofortes are constructed ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLE, whereby greater strength and durability are obtained in the formation of the String Frame, and the combined improvements of the Sound Board secure perfect vibration of the Strings, and consequently guarantee a superior quality and purity of Tone in the Instrument.

LANGHAM PIANOFORTE WORKS, GEORGE STREET, LANGHAM STREET, LONDON, W.

The 139th annual Wesleyan Conference began at Leeds on Tuesday. There were about 900 members present. For the office of president, Mr. Charles Garrett received the largest number of votes. The nomination by the Conference for the presidency having been unanimously confirmed by the legal hundred, Mr. Garrett took the chair, to which he was welcomed by the ex-president.

Two boys were drowned on Monday in a reservoir at Cwmfelin, near Swansea. They left home in the morning to go to school, but went to bathe instead.

An explosion of gas occurred on Monday morning at the Duke of York public-house, Lichfield-road, Birmingham. The landlady of the house, went into a room with a light, when an explosion of gas occurred. She was so seriously injured that she is not expected to recover. The house was very much damaged.

At the Board School, Knapps-road, Bromley-by-Bow, on Monday, a boy named Alfred Sayers was locked up in a room by himself as a punishment. Shortly after he tried to escape by one of the windows which had been left unfastened. While doing so he fell on to the pavement below, and died soon after.

At St. Columb, Cornwall, on Wednesday, while two boys were playing at a farmhouse, one of them took up a gun, and, not knowing it was loaded, pointed it at his companion and pulled the trigger. The shot entered the boy's head and killed him.

Three young men, named Partridge, Whitmarsh, and George Hall, of Lowestoft, accompanied by two young women, named Knights and Newson, who lived near Mutford-bridge, were sailing on Monday evening near Burgh St. Peter's, Staithe, when the boat upset. Partridge succeeded in swimming ashore with Miss Newson, and Whitmarsh saved himself. Hall, it is believed, sank in attempting to save Miss Knights, and both were drowned.

The *Garden* says:—Messrs. J. W. Draper and Son, Covent-garden, report that the crop of American apples is most prolific this season. In England the crop is comparatively a failure; in France, a poor half crop is calculated upon; in Germany one-third crop only; in Holland only half a crop; and in Belgium not half a crop. Thus the prospects were never more favourable for shipment from America to England than they are this year.

An Enniskillen correspondent states that the crops in the north-west of Ireland are in a frightful condition, hay lying cut in fields and surrounded by floods of water. Potatoes are suffering from blight. It is feared that, unless there is dry weather soon, a famine will occur this year. The mountainous parts are in a worse condition than the lowlands.

An articled clerk named Newby on Thursday evening murdered a girl named Howard at Manchester, and then shot himself. They had been cohabiting for some time, and Newby, hearing that the girl was going to marry another man, went to the house, and, presenting a revolver at the girl's head, shot her dead. He then turned the weapon on himself and fired again, injuring himself in a frightful manner. When medical aid arrived both were found to be dead.

On Thursday afternoon a fisherman named Thwaites, a married man, living apart from his wife and family at King's Lynn, murdered a woman named Harriet Fox, with whom he had cohabited for eleven years, by stabbing her to the heart. He afterwards committed suicide by stabbing himself. The woman left him a few weeks ago, and was about to be married to another man.

The cricket match between Eton and Harrow ended on Saturday in a draw—Harrow having scored 187 and 141, a total of 328; and Eton having made 140 in the first innings, and scored 132 with the loss of seven wickets in the second, wanting still 57 to win when time was called. The third match between Yorkshire and the Australians, the progress of which was delayed by the weather, also ended in a draw.

Among the evidence taken by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on private Bills containing provisions for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases, Mr. Armstrong, Medical Officer of Health for Newcastle-on-Tyne, stated that he found in a house some ninety meat pies for sale, and a quantity of paste in preparation for other meat pies, and this in the same room with a child suffering from enteric fever. The witness saw the mother turn the child over in bed, her hands smeared with the paste she had just left, and to which she was about to return (this being about the fourteenth or fifteenth day of the fever). This case was quoted in support of the enactment of necessary provisions for the closing of shops where provisions are sold, which are in connection with rooms or dwelling-houses where infectious diseases have broken out.—*The Sanitary Record.*

The weather has been very unpropitious for shooting at Wimbledon, the high and variable winds interfering seriously with the success of the marksmen. On Saturday the Silver Medal and Badge in the Queen's Prize were won by Colour-Sergeant Smith, 6th Surrey; the Prince of Wales's Prize by Lieutenant Mitchell, of Canada; the St. George's Challenge Vase by Lieutenant Stevens, 15th Middlesex; the China Challenge Cup by the 1st Ayrshire; and the Belgian vase by the 1st Roxburghe. In the match between Lords and Commons their Lordships were victorious by twenty-three points. On Monday the Mullens' competition took place between teams of six, who shot at moving targets. There were twenty-nine entries, and the 5th Lancashire repeated their victory of last year by carrying off the £100 prize. Captain Godsal, of Eton College, won the first prize in the Albert Series. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by Lady Suffield and Colonel Clarke visited the Earl and Countess Brownlow, at the Cottage, in Wimbledon Camp. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the camp of the Canadians, where the Princess presented to Lieutenant Mitchell the Prince of Wales's Prize of £100, the most important prize won as yet at the meeting by any member of the Canadian team. The Prince and Princess subsequently witnessed the conclusion of the shooting for the Queen's Prize, which was won by Sergeant Lawrence, of the 1st Dumbarton, with a score of sixty-five. This is the sixth time during twenty-three years on which this coveted honour has been carried across the Border.

While seven men were sailing in a boat at Whitehaven on Sunday night it was capsized, and five of the men were drowned. At the inquest it was stated that the men had taken the boat without the sanction of the owner.

A "Green Riband" Army, composed of all members of the Roman Catholic temperance organisations throughout the United Kingdom, is about to be formed, the distinguishing badge being a bit of green riband worn at the buttonhole, just as the blue is displayed by members of the "Blue Riband" Army. Green is the selected colour because in this country the vast majority of Roman Catholic teetotalers are either Irish or the descendants of Irish people; although there are also a large number of English Roman Catholics pledged to total abstinence. The "Green Riband" Army, it is stated, is to be in no way, directly or indirectly, associated with politics, its sole motto being "Total abstinence from intoxicating drink." By means of this new organisation it is expected that, as has been the case with the "Blue Riband" Army, there will be a great extension of the temperance movement among Irish Roman Catholics not only in England but in Ireland.

PAINTED WINDOWS, as memorials of departed worth and gallantry, have an interest in the eyes of all. the evidence of this being striking on the occasion of the unveiling of "The Memorial to the 24th Regiment" at Brecon, executed by Mr. W. G. Taylor for their comrades, past and present. He will have pleasure in showing the design at the "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

The Dunecht mystery was on Tuesday partially solved by the discovery of the body of the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, which has been missing since the 1st of December of last year, when the large stone slab which covers the top of the steps leading to the crypt was found to have been removed, although there was reason to believe that the body had been abstracted long before. On Sunday last information was conveyed to the Deputy Chief Constable of Aberdeenshire, which led to an interview with a man well known to the police—a notorious poacher named Sutor. This man was examined, and from the information elicited a police search party, numbering twenty-five, proceeded to Dunecht on Monday night, and, assisted by the gamekeepers and watchers on the estate, a thorough search commenced. Dunecht Castle is surrounded by woods extending to about three square miles, and the body was discovered two feet below the surface in a thicket in the woods a considerable distance from the Castle. At the time the outrage was discovered it was found that nothing in the tomb had been stolen with the exception of the body. When recovered on Tuesday, the body was thickly wrapped in blankets and oilskins. It is quite apparent that it has not been removed from its hiding-place since the end of May of last year, so that it has been exposed for at least fourteen months. The real perpetrators of this barbarous act of desecration have not yet been detected, though there is reason to hope that this wished-for consummation may yet be attained. The man Sutor, who was taken into custody on suspicion, has stated that shortly after midnight on the date of the crime, in May, 1881, he was poaching on the "policies" of Dunecht, and that he came upon a party of four men who were busily engaged in burying the body. Upon their observing the intruder the men set upon him, threw him down, and presented a revolver at his head. He was released on being sworn over to keep the matter of the desecration secret. Sutor is about 41 years of age, and this declaration was made voluntarily. He is not believed to have been one of the actual perpetrators of the crime, and has only now revealed the secret because of the weight with which, he says it continued to press on his mind. It is proved beyond doubt that he is the "Nabob" so often mysteriously mentioned in the course of the investigations. The police are still at Dunecht pursuing their inquiries. The excitement which prevails in Dunecht over the recovery of the remains is such that should it be discovered that local people are implicated recourse would probably be had to lynch law. It is satisfactory to learn that the body, has not been subjected to any indignity, and is in no way disfigured. Such is said to be the perfection of the embalming that the remains appear to be in as good preservation as when consigned to the sealed leaden shell. There are certain facts in connection with the discovery of the body, and with the manner in which it was concealed, which deserve to be noted. The spot where the body was found is only about 500 yards to the south-west of Dunecht House, and is in the midst of a thicket. It is only a few yards from a road, and less than twenty yards from the sand-pit where rumour first said the body had been first discovered. The desecrators seem to have shown some concern for its preservation; for, in addition to the shroud and the coverlet in which it was wrapped, oil-cloth was placed round the body, and a piece of the same material lined the bottom of the temporary grave. This grave was dug in the channel of an old ditch. The upper layer covering the body consisted of dried leaves in an almost consolidated mass. There is still a force of nearly twenty policemen on duty in the grounds, and the neighbourhood of the thicket in which the body was discovered is carefully guarded. No more arrests have been made, and unless a definite charge is brought against the man Sutor, he must be liberated on Monday.

A Reuter's telegram, dated New York, July 20, says:—"The newspapers announce that Miss Fanny Parnell, the sister of Mr. C. S. Parnell, M.P., has died suddenly at her residence at Bordentown, New Jersey."

BIRTHS.

The wife of the Rev. J. R. COURTENAY GALE, B.A., Curate of Tenterden, Kent, of a daughter.

July 9, at Malta, the wife of the Rev. W. H. MILNER, Senior Chaplain H.M.F., of a daughter.

July 12, at The Vicarage, Stallingborough, the wife of the Rev. E. J. LOWE, M.A., of a daughter, prematurely.

July 13, at St. Mary's Rectory, York, the wife of the Rev. G. M. ARGLES, of a daughter.

July 14, at the Cathedral Close, Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. EDWARD STEWARD, of a son.

July 15, at Cambridge, the Hon. Mrs. ARTHUR LYTTELTON, of a daughter.

July 15, at 17, Grosvenor-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. ARTHUR SAUMAREZ, of a daughter.

June 16, at Mount Helicon, Grenada, W.I., the wife of the Hon. EDWARD K. MOYLAN, of a son.

July 17, at Aston, the wife of the Rev. G. BOLNEY BROWN, of a son.

July 17, at Duns Tew Manor House, Oxon, the Lady MARY DASHWOOD, of a son.

July 18, at 5, Granville-place, the Viscountess ANSON, of a daughter.

July 18, the wife of the Rev. C. E. STEWART, Rector of St. James's, Higher Broughton, Manchester, of a son.

July 18, the wife of the Rev. J. LANGHORNE, M.A., Head Master of the King's School, Rochester, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 3, at St. Paul's Church, Valparaiso, Chili, JOHN MANLEY, eldest son of the Rev. JOHN MANLEY LOWE, M.A., Vicar of Abbots-Bromley, Staffordshire, to CATHERINE, eldest daughter of the Rev. FREDERIC BARLOW GUY, D.D., Head Master of Forest School, Walthamstow, Essex.

July 11, at the parish church, Loughton, ALFRED MONEY, eldest son of the late MONEY WIGRAM, of Esher Place, in the county of Surrey, Esq., to VENETIA MARY, eldest daughter of the Rev. JOHN WHITAKER MAITLAND, of Loughton Hall, in the county of Essex.

July 12, at Christ Church, Albany-street, HARRY J. BREMNER, Lieut. Royal Munster Fusiliers, eldest son of John Traill Urquhart Bremner, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, Chatham and Walmer, to EDITH, youngest daughter of JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., Enniskillen, Ireland.

July 13, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, THOMAS CYPRIAN, youngest son of the late JOSHUA WILLIAMS, Q.C., to HELEN ROSALIND, elder daughter of ALEXANDER COPES CAMPBELL, Esq., of 53, Lancaster-gate.

July 19, at St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton, Colonel PHILIP DOYNE VIGORS, late commanding 1-19th (the Princess of Wales' Own) Regiment, of Malcolmville, county Carlow, younger son of the late Rev. Thomas Mercer Vigors, of Burgage, same county, to MARGARET CAROLINE, third daughter of Major H. J. P. WOODHEAD, of Heathfield House, Sussex, and 12, Norfolk-terrace, Brighton.

DEATHS.

May 21, very suddenly, at Blair Athol, Westbury, Tasmania, WILLIAM SCOTT-STONEHEWER, Esq., late of Adur Lodge, Old Shoreham, Sussex.

At the Beggar's Bush Barracks, Dublin, from the accidental discharge of a revolver, Lieut. ALFRED PERRY, Rifle Brigade, eldest son of the late Sir Erskine Perry, aged 26.

July 7, at Southend-on-Sea, suddenly, of heart disease, HENRY EDWARD ROWLAND, of Tressillian, South Norwood-hill, and 20, Hatton-garden, eldest surviving son of the late A. W. Rowland, of Champion Hall, Lower Sydenham, Kent, aged 39.

July 8, at Cheltenham, Major-General JOHN BLAXLAND, in his 78th year.

July 9, at Benares, from cholera, HENRY LAWRENCE HAUGHTON, Lt. 29th Foot, youngest son of Lt.-General Haughton, C.S.I., of Fernhill, Gerrard's-cross, aged 24. (By telegram.)

July 12, of acute bronchitis, at Hunsdon Rectory (the residence of his son-in-law, Archdeacon Gray, D.D.), WILLIAM HENRY COX, Esq., of 38, Brunswick-square, Brighton, aged 74.

July 12, at Brighton, MARY ANNE, the beloved wife of the Rev. JOHN HENRY CROSS, M.A., and daughter of the late J. Martin, formerly of Bulphan.

July 13, at Richmond, EMILY SABINE, eldest daughter of the late Rev. C. BARING-GOULD, Rector of Lew Trenchard, Devon.

July 14, at 9, Amen-court, E.C., EDITH SARAH, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. SPARROW SIMPSON, aged 15 years.

July 14, at his residence, Barnfield, Alderley Edge, THOMAS HIGGINBOTHAM, Esq., J.P., aged 66 years.

July 14, at Alvanley Vicarage, Frodsham, AMY, the wife of the Rev. C. G. HOPKINSON, aged 28 years.

June 16, accidentally drowned while bathing, at Sea Point, Cape Town, EDWARD ELLISON PRICHARD, late P.W.D., Cape Colony, third surviving son of the late Henry Prichard, Esq., of 14, Stanley-gardens, W., aged 34 years.

July 16, from a wound received at the bombardment of Alexandria, July the 11th, Lieutenant F. S. JACKSON, R.N., of H.M.S. Inflexible, third son of the late Sir Charles Jackson, aged 30 years.

July 18, at Half Moon-street, ROSA, third daughter of the late WILLIAM CUBITT, Esq., M.P.

July 19th, at Shorncliffe Lodge, Sandgate, Anne Julia widow of the Hon. Sir JOHN BLIGH, K.C.B

LATEST NEWS.

A meeting of the Conservative Peers was held at noon yesterday, at the Marquis of Salisbury's house in Arlington-street, to decide on the course of action to be adopted in the House of Lords with reference to the Arrears Bill. About eighty Peers were present. Lord Salisbury presided and addressed the meeting. He was followed by several other Peers, and complete unanimity prevailed. We are able to state that the Conservative party in the House of Lords will not oppose the second reading of the Bill, but will support several important amendments in Committee, respecting which the Peers are not likely to give way. The two chief proposals upon which the Opposition will insist are—first, that the relief afforded to the tenant under the Bill shall be given subject to the consent of the landlord; and, secondly, that the tenant-right shall be included in the estimate of the tenant's assets. It will be seen that these two amendments would, if carried, mitigate to a considerable extent the mischievous character of the Bill. As to the proposal to defray a portion of the tenants' arrears out of the Consolidated Fund, it will be remembered that the Prime Minister, in the debate on Mr. Stanhope's amendment, announced his intention of proposing that not more than £500,000 should be raised in this manner.

As we have said, the Peers will certainly insist on their amendments, and it is believed that the Government will give way, rather than risk the loss of the Bill, and the necessity of a Dissolution of Parliament.

We understand that another meeting of the Conservative Peers may possibly be held in a few days.

It was confidently hoped last evening that the Arrears Bill would be read a third time in the House of Commons at a late hour. The second reading in the House of Lords is fixed for Thursday next.

It is now evident that the resignation of Mr. Bright was occasioned, not by the steps already taken by the Government in Egypt, but by the policy of further military action which they have now adopted.

The active military preparations now being made by the Government are, no doubt, most satisfactory so far as they go. But the point which now presses most urgently for solution is the question whether any arrangements are being made at Alexandria for an immediate forward movement. Every day's delay is beset with increased peril. According to the latest advices received last evening from Alexandria, the water-supply of the city, derived from the Mahmoudieh Canal, is likely to be at once cut off by Arabi, and Sir Archibald Alison has, in consequence, telegraphed home for instructions.

We have the highest authority for stating that unless the operations of the English forces are completed in about three weeks, the rising of the Nile will by that time have enabled Arabi to flood the whole country in such a manner as to render the further movement of troops impossible. The annual overflow of the Nile lasts till the end of August.

A most serious and almost incredible report reaches us from, we regret to say, an unimpeachable source, to the effect that the English Government has recently entertained proposals from the Porte in favour of the deposition of the Khedive, and the substitution in his place of his great-uncle, Halim Pasha, We find it difficult to believe that even the present Liberal Ministry could be guilty of so flagrant a falsification of every pledge as to compass the ruin, which we cannot doubt would certainly be soon followed by the assassination, of a Prince whose fidelity to England has been the chief cause of all his troubles.

We trust that the announcement of the Porte's intention to despatch Turkish troops to Egypt is incorrect. It has not yet been confirmed.

Lord Brabourne's speech in the House of Lords last night on the working of the Irish Land Act was a masterly and telling exposure of the iniquitous manner in which the Sub-Commissioners were appointed, as well of the extraordinary decisions of the Land Courts. The noble Lord's speech was frequently greeted with loud cheers, and the evidence which he accumulated in support of his charges seemed to produce considerable irritation on the Treasury Bench. Lord Carlingford's reply was laboured and inconclusive, while his principal allegations were easily demolished by Lord Waterford.

It is scarcely necessary to contradict the absurd story related by the *Standard's* credulous correspondent at Rome as to the Pope's reception of the news of the bombardment of Alexandria. Like many other tales emanating from the same source, it is wholly without foundation.

The "Summer Number" of a clever but not very scrupulous "society journal" contains a violent attack on Lord Salisbury, based on the well-worn and often-refuted allegations as to a so-called Secret Treaty with Russia and an understanding with France as to her annexation of Tunis. With regard to the first charge it may suffice to remark that every tyro in foreign diplomacy is perfectly aware that it is the constant and regular custom for those Powers who are principally interested in any questions which are to be brought before a Congress for settlement, to endeavour to arrange some basis of agreement beforehand. That this had been done as between England and Russia before the Berlin Congress Lord Salisbury never denied. What he did deny was the authenticity of the version of the draft-convention published in the newspapers, and it is simply the proved fact that that version was inaccurate in a most important particular—namely, as to what was called "the greater Bulgaria." It may be added as a remarkable circumstance that while this unauthentic version agreed very nearly with the original Russian demands made at San Stefano, the person who made it public has since been appointed a paid official in the Russian service at St. Petersburg—a coincidence which suggests some curious speculations as to the source whence Mr. Marvin obtained some of his information.

We are requested to state, with reference to Mr. Justice Chitty's judgment on the Prestbury Ritual Case, that an appeal will, in all probability, be immediately lodged against the decision, on the ground that Committee-room E in the House of Lords, where Lord Penzance sat during the proceedings, is outside the jurisdiction of the Province of Canterbury.

The second allegation put forward by our lively contemporary has reference to Lord Salisbury's supposed encouragement of French ambition in Tunis. Of this we need only say that the only shred of proof of this charge which has ever been attempted is based upon what was evidently an entire misunderstanding on the part of the French Ambassador of some words spoken by the English Foreign Secretary. It is difficult to imagine how a clever and well-informed writer could have seriously brought himself to believe and to repeat charges which are as foolish as they are false.

We reprint on another page the important and instructive judgment of the Privy Council in the Grahamstown Cathedral case.

It is announced that the Bishop of Colchester will preach to-morrow (Sunday) morning at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, on behalf of the Poor Clergy Relief Society. We may add that the agricultural depression of the last few years has rendered the work of this excellent institution more arduous than ever, while its funds are wholly unable to meet the distressing—few know how distressing—calls made upon them.

The Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris, Mgr. Guibert, has issued a letter to his clergy instructing them to use all precautions against the sacrilegious robberies now common in his diocese.

In reply to the demand of the Minister of Public Worship as to religious celebrations of the Festival of the Republic on the 15th inst., Mgr. Freppel, Bishop of Angers, declined to sanction the holding of any such religious service in his diocese, with the exception of a *Requiem* on behalf of the victims of 1789.

Prince Krapotkine, one of the principal Russian Nihilists, has been invited to lecture in Glasgow under the auspices of the Land League.

We understand that a meeting will shortly be held in Paris between Messrs. Parnell, Davitt, and Egan to decide on a common line of action. The American Socialists insist on Mr. Davitt's policy of the nationalisation of the land, on pain of a cessation of the American contributions.

Paris, July 21.

It now appears certain, to judge by the preparations being made, that France will furnish a certain number of troops to co-operate with England in a military occupation of the line of the Suez Canal, according to such terms as may be agreed upon between the two Governments. In this case an expeditionary force will be sent, consisting of 15,000 men, under the command of General Thomassin; and the first instalment of these is now at Toulon, ready to embark at a moment's notice. General Gallifet's name has been put forward as leader of the expedition, should it be thought necessary to increase the number of troops.

Limassol, July 21.

The Turkish gunboat *Akia*, mounting three guns, arrived here this morning from Tripoli. Her destination is unknown.

Constantinople, July 21.

The future sittings of the Conference will be held at the Kiosk in the Valley of Sweet Waters of Asia. The delegates that are to represent the Ottoman Porte have not yet been officially named, but the probabilities point to the selection of three out of five obviously elegible statesmen. These five are Said Pasha, Server Pasha, Sawas Pasha, Ghazi Ahmet Moukhtar Pasha, and Artin Effendi Dadian. It is anticipated that the nomination will be definitively made early to-day.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at yesterday's sitting of the Conference, M. Kernoni visited Said Pasha this morning to inform him that the Conference took note of the Porte's decision to participate in its deliberations, and invited the Minister for Foreign Affairs to decide whether he would take part in the Conference at the residence of Count Corti, or would prefer that the Conference should hold its sittings at the Turkish Minister's residence.

It is expected that the Porte will offer a counter-scheme to that formulated in the Identic Note. It would propose either to send Military Commissioners to accompany the English and French troops, or that Europeans should hold the Canal while the Turks operated at Alexandria and Cairo.

The Porte is stated to have decided to notify to the Conference its intention of despatching troops to Egypt, requesting, however, a modification of the conditions of intervention proposed in the Identic Note of the Ambassadors.

(from the second edition of the "times.")

Alexandria, July 21, 10.30 a.m.

The following are extracts from a letter from the interior of the country. For the safety of the writer I suppress much and give no authority, but it may be taken as being quite trustworthy:—"Massacres at Cairo confirmed; commenced in the Jews' quarter; also at Damietta, Tantah, Tookh, and Benta. Disturbances occurred at Zagazig, but no persons were killed. A German was wounded. At Caliub a family was taken out of the train, put under the carriages, and crushed. Messrs. Crowther and Macalan, two Englishmen, were killed at Tantah; they were attacked on the platform when seeking to escape from the place. They ran into the buffet, where their throats were cut. The Governor and Sheikh, for whom Crowther was engineer, tried to save them, but could not, Another Syrian was taken out of the train at Damanhour and his throat was cut, simply because, being of fair complexion, he was taken for an Englishman. We English are in large demand, and hunted like woodcocks. All the people belonging to the *Caulastre* at Tantah are killed. From Damietta pillage and murder are reported.

(from the central news' special correspondent.)

Alexandria, Friday, 9.40 a.m.

Arabi now represents to his followers that the Khedive is opposed to the natives. People are anxiously awaiting reinforcements, which are more than ever necessary since Arabi has dammed the Mahmoudieh Canal. A refugee from Cairo, just arrived here, states that 200 Europeans were massacred on Monday. His story is doubted, but massacres have undoubtedly been committed. The massacres are stated to have taken place at the outskirts of the city. Everything passed quietly last night, with no appearance of threatened attack. The *Minotaur* has arrived here from Aboukir, where all is reported quiet. The *Minotaur* brings no troops. Sir Archibald Alison will leave here to-morrow with a detachment of troops, by military train, for Achaflano, with a view to blow up the obstruction on the Mahmoudieh Canal.

(exchange company's telegram).

Alexandria, July 21, 1 p.m.

The Lighthouse was lighted last night for the first time since the night before the bombardment. All the French warships have gone away from here. The American Admiral's ship has left for Brindisi. The condition of the town is improving. The markets, the bourse, and various shops are open.

("daily news" telegram.)

Alexandria, Friday, 10.5 a.m.

Arabi has issued a proclamation maligning the Khedive, and stating that his Highness is working with Christians in order to effect the ruin of the country, and that he (Arabi), the only patriot, declares that all Ministers are kept prisoners at Alexandria by the Khedive, and as he is the only Minister free, he calls on the people to rally round him and drive the foreigners out of the country.

New York, July 21.

According to a despatch received here from Havana, a fire had occurred at Port-au-Prince, near the Plaza Mercado, by which eighty-three buildings, including some dry-goods stores and jewellers' shops, were destroyed. The shops were plundered by the populace during the conflagration.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Lord Cremorne, eldest son of the Earl of Dartrey, and Miss Wombwell, daughter of Sir George and Lady Julia Wombwell.

Also between Miss Spencer-Churchill, second daughter of Lord and Lady Alfred Churchill, and sister to Lady Winnington, and Mr. Arthur Colville, of the Rifle Brigade, only son of Colonel Hon. William Colville, Controller to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. No definite time as yet has been fixed for the marriage.

Also between Mr. Arthur E. Pedder, only surviving son of the late Mr. Edward Pedder, of Ashton Park, near Preston, Lancashire, and Miss Lillie Boynton, fifth daughter of the Rev. Griffith Boynton, rector of Barmston, Yorkshire.

Also between Mr. Reginald Herbert, of Clytha, and Constance Laura, only daughter of Mr. Henry Van Notten Pole, of Watermoor House, Cirencester.

Also between the Rev. Henry Steuart Gladstone, son of the late Mr. Adam Steuart Gladstone, and Miss Mary Cecil Gage, eldest daughter of Major-General the Hon. E. T. Gage.

Also between Mr. A. C. Hammersley, son of Mr. Hugh Hammersley, of 6, Cromwell-gardens, and Miss Mary Campbell, daughter of the late Colonel George Campbell, of Evenley Hall, Northampton.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Tait had a garden party at Lambeth Palace last Wednesday, which was very largely and fashionably attended, the weather being fine, though cold. Much interest was excited by the appearance of a Maori chief, whose face was elaborately tatooed. In the evening the Prince of Wales, attended by Sir Dighton Probyn and Colonel Ellis, dined with the Nawab Igbal ud Dowlah, Vikar ul Oomra, at his residence in Cadogan-square.

Mrs. Darby Griffith had a large musical party at her residence in Eaton-square, on Wednesday. The hostess played a duet on the harp with Mr. John Thomas, the celebrated harpist, and there was a great deal of excellent music. The hostess wore dark velvet with fine diamonds. Lady Ellenborough maize satin with black lace and fine diamonds. Hon. Mrs. Burges, grey brocaded satin and parure of diamonds and emeralds. Mrs. Hughes Hallett, gold-coloured figured satin with diamond bandeaux in the hair. Mrs. Stewart Lane, pale pink satin with white lace. Mrs. Reynolds, ruby velvet with handsome lace and steel embroidery. Mr. and Mrs. Darby Griffith had previously entertained a select circle at dinner.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales honoured Lord and Lady Aveland with their company on Friday, 14th, at a small dance they gave in their mansion in Belgrave-square. The whole suite of rooms was thrown open, so that a circuit was possible. The company began to arrive soon after 11 o'clock, and the Royalties about 11.30. Dancing to the strains of the Hungarian Band was kept up with great spirit till long after daybreak. The Princess Mary of Teck also honoured the ball with her presence. The Princess of Wales wore pale blue satin trimmed with lace. Princess Mary, black velvet, which formed the bodice and tunic, over a cream-coloured silk skirt covered with white lace. Duchess of Cleveland, old-gold satin petticoat, brocade to match, forming bodice and train with paniers; Lady Mary Primrose, her daughter, pale blue tulle, trimmed with dark flowers. Duchess of Bedford, in black tulle; diamond ornaments and tiara. Lady Ermyntrude Russell, pale pink silk trimmed with pink roses under clouds of pink tulle. Duchess of Athole, dark blue silk, trimmed with sky-blue and white lace. Duchess of Roxburghe. pink brocade bodice and tunic over pink tulle skirts. Duchess of Manchester, white satin with a wide passementerie of white pearls and fringe. Marchioness of Headfort, black silk and jet, diamond ornaments; her daughter, Miss Wilson Patten, wore a lovely pink tulle dress, silk bodice, over clouds of tulle held by wreaths of pink roses. The Hon. Mrs. Gerard's dress was dark brown stamped velvet over skirts to match, pipings, revers, &c., pale pink, with white lace above; in the hair, pink ribbon, and diamond brooch. The Countess Grosvenor wore a white tulle ball dress, bodice and tunic brocade with silver. The Countess Lindsay, pink satin, the front of the skirt covered with magnificent old lace. The Hon. Mrs. George Tryon, sky-blue silk over a Pompadour brocade, trimmed with old lace; diamond ornaments. Miss Mills wore a yellow tulle bodice of broché, trimmed from the waist with deep fringe. Lady Forbes, white tulle and watered silk, a long wreath of grapes and grape leaves put round the front of the dress. Lady Hermione Duncombe, steel-coloured tulle, trimmed with watered silk, same colour, and steel beads. Lady Williams Wynn, black tulle with magnificent old white lace, blue flowers, &c. Lady Aveland wore a pink and blue shot silk forming bodice and train over pink petticoat, trimmed with lace; ornaments, diamonds. The Hon. Evelyn Willoughby, a white dress, the front a mass of red roses under a cloud of tulle. The Hon. Lady Campbell, of Blythswood, a dark blue sapphire shade of satin, trimmed with beads and passementerie, same shade. Lady Ethelreda Gordon, a pale blue tulle bodice, blue and silver brocade.

On Thursday last, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, was solemnised the marriage of Mr. Walter J. Grove, eldest son of Sir Thomas Fraser Grove, Bart., of Ferne, Wilts, with Miss Agnes Fox-Pitt, youngest daughter of General and Hon. Mrs. Pitt-Rivers. The bride wore a handsome dress of cream white brocade, plentifully trimmed with Brussels lace, made with a long train, the petticoat being studded all over with pearls. She wore no wreath, but a tulle veil was fastened to her hair by diamond stars, her other ornaments being also of diamonds. She carried a large bouquet of lovely white flowers. The bridesmaids wore charming dresses of cream Indian muslin and lace, with bands and sashes of white moire, and small white bonnets embroidered with pearls and trimmed with white feathers. Each carried a beautiful bouquet of varied roses and maidenhair fern. In the course of the afternoon the newly married couple left town for Clewer Manor, the seat of Mr. Edmund Foster, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, near Windsor, to spend the honeymoon. The bride's travelling costume was of grey satin merveilleux, trimmed with beads of the same colour; bonnet and parasol to match.

The marriage of Mr. C. J. Stewart with Miss Alice Campbell took place at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, on Tuesday last. The bride wore a dress of rich white satin duchesse, made with a long train, edged with a ruche of satin five or six inches wide, and draped with beautiful point de gaze, the neck and sleeves being trimmed with real orange flowers; she wore a wreath of natural orange blossoms, which was covered by a long tulle veil, and carried a magnificent bouquet of orange blossoms, lilies, Marshal Niel roses, &c.; she wore no jewels. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in very pretty costumes of white nun's cloth and lace; the front of the skirt was composed entirely of narrow lace flounces, and the back was artistically draped and looped on one side with a flot of straw-coloured satin, the bodice, which was much trimmed with lace, having bows of the same colour down the front; they wore sailor hats, trimmed with straw-coloured satin, and carried beautiful bouquets of various flowers. About three o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Stewart left town. The bride's travelling dress was of brown moire and cashmere, with mantle and bonnet to match.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst., the marriage of Venetia Mary Maitland, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Whittaker Maitland, rector of Loughton and rural dean, to Mr. Alfred Money Wigram, eldest son of the late Mr. Money Wigram, of Esher, Surrey, was celebrated at the parish church, Loughton. The service was full choral. The father of the bride was the officiating minister. The bride, who was given away by her mother, wore white satin, the bodice and sleeves being trimmed with Honiton lace; tulle veil, pinned with diamond stars, the gift of her parents. Her headdress consisted of sprays of orange blossom; she also wore a diamond pendant, and ring and bracelet to match, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet. The twelve bridesmaids were dressed alike in écru organdy muslin, edged with lace of the same colour; sailor hats. lined with écru satin, and trimmed with dog roses; they also had sprays of dog roses on their shoulders, black silk stockings, and Queen Anne shoes. The four elder ones each wore a silver bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom, and the remaining eight a silver locket, also the gift of the bridegroom.

According to the *Athenæum*, Mrs. Lynn Linton has nearly completed a new novel called *Ione*. The scene is laid partly in England, partly in Palermo. Mrs. Linton who has quite recovered from her severe illness, is spending the summer in England. Mr. Thomas Hughes has just completed his *Memoir of Daniel Macmillan*. The volume will be published immediately.

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